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18 Years

Quits After

Housing Minister

To Succeed Him

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service BONN - Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, one of the world's most effective diplomats and a principal archi-

tect of the emerging new Europe, stunned Germany on Monday by announcing his

Chancellor Helmut Kohl named Irm-

gard Schwaetzer, the minister for regional planning, housing and urban develop-ment, as the new foreign minister. She is a

former aide to Mr. Genscher. Mrs. Schwaetzer, 50, will be the first woman to hold a senior cabinet post in

She is a trained pharmacist who has

held a variety of government and party posts. But Mrs. Schwaetzer is not consid-ered a foreign policy specialist, and some

political figures in Bonn said her appointment might mean that Mr. Kohl was plan-

ning to assume more foreign policy duties

Mr. Genscher's 18 years in office made him the world's longest-serving foreign minister. His resignation takes effect on

May 7, but he will retain his seat in parlia-

ment and likely remain an influential fig-

He did not specify the reasons for his

resignation, but Mr. Genscher, 65, has

suffered two heart attacks, and associates

said he was increasingly concerned for his

He also has been the target of growing

criocism from politicians and commenta-

applies to the timing."
Mr. Genscher said he expected his suc-

cessor to follow policies like his own.

admired figure.

resignation.

ESTABLISHED 1887



Sighatuflah Mojaddidi, head of an interim Afghan government, prayed Monday in Peshawar, Pakistan, before leaving for Kabul.

Truce Fails to Check Fighting in Kabul

By Edward A. Gargan New York Three Service

KABUL — Heavy fighting continued around Kabul on Monday even as members of a provisional government for the country an-nounced in Pakistan struggled to reach the Afghan capital by an overland route.

Rockets landed at randoni across the city, and artiller and tanks fared from ridges in and-around the city as a broad altiance of Muslim guerrillas and former Afghan Army soldiers battled a rebel faction loyal to the hard-line fundamentalist Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Islamic Party.

A force of pernaps by thicks be Hekmatyar was pushing toward Kabul from the south on Monday, but the fighting was so intense at the city's southern perimeter that it was impossible for reporters to assess the pro-

And for a second day, there seemed no authority in Kabul greater than that of the young

men with assault rifles manning the city's streets, and no sense that order was likely to return to this capital soon.

During lulls in the shelling, and sometimes even during periods of intense bombardment, families fled their homes, on foot and on bicycle, seeking refuge from the violence that en-gulfed the eastern quarter of Kabul. Whatever chance there is for genuine peace

in Kabul secuts now to depend on the arrival of the provisional government, a group whose stature relies on the extremely diverse background of its members. Members from all regions of Afghanistan, representing a diverse ethnic and linguistic mix and embracing a variety of ist government with a moral authority unknown here for many decades.

A cease-fire between the coalition, led by the northern-based rebel leader, Ahmed Shah Masoud, and Mr. Hekmatyar announced in Peshawar on Monday afternoon passed unnoticed and without any effect. By nightfall, the coali-

tion forces had driven Mr. Hekmatyar's guerrillas from most of their strongholds inside the city with hundreds of them taken prisoner dur-

Nissar Ahmad, a captain for Mr. Masoud's Islamic Society guerrillas, hurried down the street in front of the French Embassy, an assault rille in one hand and a walkie-talkie in the other. About a dozen trucks carrying Masoud guerrillas roared by, rifles and rocket launchers bristling from each vehicle.

He said that they were on their way to fight the forces of Mr. Hekmatyar. "Our forces are going to win,;; he added. "I think the fighting will probably go on for the

e or lour days Asked about the cease-fire, he replied: "I know nothing about this."

In the background, the deep thud of tanks firing into the hills reverberated down the Mr. Hekmatyar's forces were entrenched on

See KABUL, Page 2

"Germany's foreign policy direction is clearly set, and the commitment of our foreign policy to Europe is unshakable." During most of his time in office, he was drove only as far as the former Wall. See GENSCHER, Page 2

Kohl Stands Firm As Strikes Take Hold Stoppages Cripple German Services

By Richard E. Smith International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl refused Monday to offer German strikers more pay despite work stoppages that crippled trans-portation, mail delivery and garbage collection m many parts of the country.

Speaking on the opening day of the first widespread strikes by public workers in 18 years, Mr. Kohl said the "overall economic situation" had made it impossible for the government to improve its offer of a 4.8 percent pay raise.

The government had rejected a mediator's proposal of a 5.4 percent raise, and the unions are again asking for their original claim of 9.5

percent.
"The offer by public-service employers has our and my full support," Mr. Kohl said.
Monika Wulf-Mathies, the chief of the major

strike union, countered that strikes would continue and would spread intil the government improved the offer. Union officials said that more than 75,000 workers had struck on Mon-

day and that the ranks would swell on Tuesday. Although there were isolated warning strikes among retailers in the eastern part of Berlin, the organized strike has been limited to Western Germany. Wages in Eastern Germany will be negotiated separately.

The hardening battle lines underscored growing fears among economists and the public that Germany is still far from coming to grips with the costs of reunification. Analysts fear that a dramatic confrontation between labor and management will strap an already sputtering domestic economy and tarnish Germany's traditional image abroad of solid control over its finances.

"The foreign investing community is un-doubtedly disturbed," said Richard Reid, an economist with UBS Phillips & Drew, "and there is concern that the strikes may be symptomatic of a more deep-rooted malaise that may affect the performance of the economy in

tors who asserted that he was losing the the midterm." The Denische mark dipped only slightly against the dollar Monday, but economists believed the currency is unlikely to remain undeft touch that made him such a widely "I am fully convinced that this decision is correct and necessary," Mr. Genscher wrote in a letter to Mr. Kohl. "That also scathed,

"The strike wave is a barometer for broader problems and this could weigh on the mark over the next few months," said Ernst-Moritz

Lipp, an economist with Dresdner Bank.
The strike actions focused most heavily on local transport and hrought buses and subways to a virtual standstill in the western part of Berlin and seriously cut service in Munich and Stuttgart. Buses in the eastern part of Berlin Union leaders said the focus of transport strikes would be shifted to the heavily populated Ruhr Basin on Tuesday.

Train travel also suffered as serious delays were caused by personnel walkouts in key cen-

ters such as Frankfurt and Munich. Work stoppages by mail workers resulted in millions of letters piling up in some areas. Union leaders said mail service in Frankfurt, a key distribution point, had come to a halt late

Garbage collection, another major target, was disrupted in several cities. Other strikers included a range of government office workers and public employees staffing police stations, harbors, theaters, zoos and swimming pools.

Meanwhile, threats of serious action continued to come from IG Metall, Germany's largest union with nearly 4 million metalworkers. The union's no-strike accord runs out at midnight Tuesday and officials have threatened "massive

warning strikes" for Wednesday. The cooperation between labor and industry that underlies Germany's post-World War II success has weathered other conflicts, but the current troubles have emerged at a unique time. Both the German and world economies are weak as Germany carries the financial burden of rebuilding Eastern Germany, a bill that has steadily grown over the last two years and defies any realistic prediction over the long

That highly inflationary exercise has been a major factor behind union calls for high wage raises, and those raises would be likely in turn to spawn yet more inflation.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kohl predicted with determined optimism that inflation could drop helow 4 percent by the end of the year if budget growth was controlled. Inflation in Western Germany was recorded at 4.8 percent in March.

Otmar Issing, a board member of the Bundesbank, Germany's central hank, said Monday in a television interview that inflation could show a "sharp drop" this summer but cautioned that this depended on the outcome of wage negotiations. The government has committed itself to

holding raises for the public workers to below 5 percent. That commitment led to the unions' refusal to accept the mediator's proposal of a 5.4 percent settlement and the strife.

Mr. Kohl's apparent determination to hold the hid on inflation made it difficult to predict how long the government would be willing to confront the strikers. In 1974, the government held out for only

three days and some political commentators thought this was the beginning of the end of Willy Brandt's career as chanceller.

Israel Offers Palestinians a 'Pilot' Vote

WASHINGTON - Middle East peace talks resumed Monday with Israel offering to hold elec-tions among Palestinians in the ter-nitories and Syria making the con-ciliatory gesture of lifting restrictions on its Jewish communi

The Israeli spokesman, Benjamin Neunyahu, who is also deputy foreign minister, called the offer of pilot municipal elections" on the West Bank and Gaza "the largest experiment in democracy in the Arab world."

The Palestinian spokeswoman, Hanan Ashrawi, who in past

Kiosk

rounds has accused Israel of stalling, said this time there was a "distinct possibility" of progress.

In a briefing following the first session of the talks, Mr. Netanyahu

A government audit accuses Ariel Sharon's Housing Ministry of mismanagement. Page 4.

said. "Today we made several concrete suggestions, the most promi-nent one being the proposal to have pilot municipal elections in the ter-

nuclear apocalypse.

ago Sunday.

plant when it exploded six years

the catastrophe he was found guilty

progress in the slow-moving nego-

Mrs. Ashrawi said her delegation wanted to study the Israeli document hut in principle believed the elections should not be merely for municipalities but to choose a Palestinian national legislature to take over authority from Israeli occupation forces.

"We are willing to conduct municipal elections after we have had elections to a Palestinian national anthority," she said.

Mr. Netanyahu said he would not give details of the proposal. But he said it could set the stage for talks that were begun in Madrid

now prodding the parties to stop

They've got to get on with it and we hope to see that in this round," an assistant secretary of state, Edward P. Dierejian, said Sunday

Meanwhile, Israeli sources said Monday that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d had unexpectedly invited Foreign Minister Da-vid Levy of Israel to meet him on Tuesday. Mr. Levy was in New York to make a speech and had not planned on going to Washington. The peace talks also involve Syr-

See TALKS, Page 2

NEW YUGOSLAVIA, NEW FLAG - People in Belgrade ran up a flag, minus the Socialist star of its predecessor, as a new Yugoslavia was declared Monday. Page 2.

Aid Institutions Bring Russia Into the Fold

By Tom Redburn

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The major industrial nations, celebrating the burial of Communist ecntral planning, opened the doors of its interna-tional financial institutions Monday to Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union and pledged billions of dollars in aid for their

transformation into free-market economies. Russia, which received an endorsement of its economic reforms Sunday night from officials of the seven major industrial powers, led a parade

An IMF department prepares for the struggle to aid former Soviet republics. Page 9.

of republics now eligible to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, institutions once rejected by the Soviet Union as post-World War II agents of exploiove capitalism.

But even as Russia and other former Soviet republics lined up for entry into the IMF and World Bank, analysts were raising questions about whether the severe conditions to be imposed by the IMF represent too high a price for Western support.

On Sunday, officials of the G-7 nations "welcomed the reforms already undertaken in Russia," and urged "Russia and the IMF to complete negotiations at an early date on a comprehensive stabilization and reform program."

The G-7 set out a six specific conditions that Russia needs to meet before receiving the \$6 billion currency stabilization fund and \$4 billion in IMF loans that are the central features of the G-Ts promised \$24 hillion aid package.

Russia's senior representative to the IMF and the architect of President Boris N. Yeltsin's bold economic program welcomed the support of the G-7, which groups Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. "No one asked us to do anything inconsistent with our own ideas." Yegor T. Gaidar, deputy prime minister of Russia, told a gathering of U.S. husiness executives Monday, Mr. Gaidar met with finance ministers and central bankers from the G-7 for more than two hours on Sunday. G-7 officials also struggled for four hours

beyond their scheduled conclusion Sunday night to work out an agreement on measures to bolster

See G-7, Page 10

Chernobyl Engineer's Defense

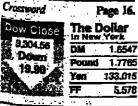
Swiss to Apply To Join EC BRUSSELS (Resters)

President René Felber of Świtzerland told the president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, on Monday that his government intended to apply for European Commanity membership, but he declined to give a date.

He met Mr. Delors as the commission prepared a report on EC enlargement to help community leaders take a policy stand on admitting new mbers when they meet in lisbon on June 26 on 27.

Constal House lesse Juckson offered to be the Democratic nominee for vice president.

Business / Finance tree is buying Airbus aircraft, its first such order since the Islamic revolution. Page 9.



of criminal negligence and sen-tenced to 10 years in prison. By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service KIEV — For the last six years,

According to the official version of events, Mr. Dyatlov violated the Anatoli Stepanovich Dyarlov has most elementary safety precautions been haunted by the memory of on the night of April 26, 1986. Anxious to complete a scientific experiment that had been ordered by Moscow, it was stated, he bullied Mr. Dyatlov, tall, thin and looking older than his 62 years, was the engineer in charge of reactor No. 4 his subordinates into taking unnecat the Chernobyl nuclear power

essary risks. His incompetence - combined employees — allegedly led directly patrons. to the destruction of the reactor "I four In the eyes of the Soviet justice system, he personally bears much and the spewing of radioactive par-ticles across a wide area of Europe. of the responsibility for the world's worst nuclear disaster. Soon after Seated in the living room of his

apartment in Kiev. 18 months after his early release from prison as part of a general amnesty for Chernobyl officials, Mr. Dyatlov tells a quite different story from the official ver-

He said he and other Chemobyl operators were made scapegoats for the designers of a dangerously unstable reactor. In his view, hlame for the disaster rests entirely with the leaders of the Soviet scientific with mistakes by other Chernobyl establishment and their political

"I found myself confronted with a lie, a huge lie, that was repeated over and over again by the leaders See CHERNOBYL, Page 2

For Japanese, Cramming for Exams Starts Where the Cradle Leaves Off

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service TOKYO - Like many Japanese, Naoto Eguchi feels relentless pressure to get ahead. Rising at dawn, he works a full day with his regular colleagues and another three hours each evening in special study sessions. He then does a couple of carrier, and nowhere is it more evident than in the hours of work at home before going to bed at

It is a heavy burden for an I1-year-old. Naoto's immediate goal is to pass the entrance examinations for a private junior high school, a crucial step for eventual admission to a prestigious

university. But he is already thinking about the function as a kind of shadow educational system, supplanting regular schools in importance for to become completely caught up in compension "My goal is to get a good joh with a good company," he said.

growing popularity of cram schools that train students for examinations for private schools and

Once on the fringe of the system, cram schools, or jukus, are so pervasive and time-consuming in Japan that, especially for the elite, they have begun

parents and students and reaching down to 2- and and status at such a young age. 3-year-old children.

The rise of jukus is praised as one of the secrets system of advancement based on merit. It is also criticized as a movement forcing a new generation to surrender its childhood out of an obsession with status and getting ahead.

"Jukus are harmful to Japanese education and to children, "said Ikuo Amano, professor of sociology at the University of Tokyo. "It's not healthy figure spent seven years ago.

Recently, the Yano Research Institute found that nearly 4.4 million students were enrolled in of Japanese success, a healthy reflection of a some 50,000 to 60,000 jukus. That represents 18.6 percent of elementary school children and 52.2 percent of students in the seventh through ninth grades. Japanese spent \$10.9 billion on tutoring and cram schools last year, according to the institute, including \$9 billion on jukus for students in

The people who run and teach at jukus say the schools are popular only because they work, creating a lively and interesting environment in which students learn because they are enjoying them-

One of the most prestigious cram schools for 2-and 3-year-olds, Shingakai Juku, sends most of its pre-kindergarten graduates to prestigious elementary schools. If these students get good grades in a prestigious school, they can advance all the way to a university without having to take examinations. "We really don't push knowledge on them." said

See JAPAN, Page 7

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune In a project deemed by environmentalists and romantics. Venice plans to replace its water-buses, or raporetti, with a subway that will circle the lagoon city and connect it

to the mainland Opponents are horrified by the proposal. They say the subway will destroy the magic of a place whose destiny, as Wordsworth put it has out across the lagoon, would give always been to "espouse the ever-

"To speak of building a metro in a city where the authorities cannot even succeed in keeping the canals clean is pure madness," said Riccardo Rahagliati, the regional president of Italia Nostra, an organiza-tion that seeks to defend Italy's cultural and artistic beritage.

But subway proponents say that central Venice needs swift and modern transport if it is to arrest a drop in population — 175.000 to 80,000 in 40 years — and end an overreliance on tourism.

The project calls for 29 kilometers (18 miles) of tunnels and above-ground track crossing and leading to the airport and to Mestre marriage with the sea, which has

dedicated principally to maintain-

governments rather than treating

them as implacably hostile ene-

(Continued from page 1)

a ridge overlooking the eastern

killed and three wounded.

stormed the central beadquarters

of the paramilitary police, which had been occupied by Mr. Hekma-

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on the mainland and to Venezia nurtured it for more than a thoustihway on the mainland.

The islands of San Giorgio and Giudecca, remote across a busy shipping channel, would be a couway to a few minutes' train ride.

The mayor, Ugo Bergamo, said boroe public transport: the vapothe city fathers would be shirking a boroe public transport: the vapotetti gondolas and taxi-launches. "historic opportunity" if they reject the project,

This month, Mr. Bergamo approved a feasibility study carried out by a civil engineering consult-ing company. Zollet Ingegneria SpA of Belluno. The full city council will make its decision May 18.

The haste is explained by the fact that Venice has until May 21 to apply for a government subsidy for the project, which is expected to cost 2.4 trillion lire (\$1.9 billion) at 1992 prices and to last up to 15

years On Thursday, Ascension Day, encircling the city, with branches Venice again celebrates its mythic

ity to that union. It is, he says, conceptually wrong.
For generations of visitors, like

Samuel Rogers in the past century. ple of subway stops from Saint the path to Venice "lies o'er the Mark's Square. The romantic 15- Sea, Invisible ... as to a floating minute trip to Venezia Lido, flank- City." Even the arrival in this cening the Biennale park and arching tury of the train and the car to the

"Venice's transport is, and must be, nautical," said Mr. Rabagliati. He said the council would do better to renew the fleet of 56 vaporetti, built when Mussolini was in power and kept afloat with successive and costly refurbishment.

Modern boats, be said, would be laster while creating less pollution tra, the "perverse logic" of city acand causing smaller waves. They would also provide jobs for local industry rather than for large manufacturers in Milan or Turin.

the subway would subsidize an efficient water-bus service. Mr. Rabag-

The vaporetto fleet is a drain on Lido on the coast. At Mestre, the sand years, Mr. Rabaglian sees the city finances. Even though tourists system would link up to a regional subway project as an act of infidel are charged three times as much as local residents on popular routes, the public transport service lost 40 billion lire last year. It carried almost 100 million passengers.

The ever-increasing influx of tourists has not succeeded in halting the city's steady decline. Thouwesternmost tip of Venice did not change the city's traditional waterthe vapotury of the train and unclean to mainland, where rems and process are lower, leaving much of the property in Venice in the hands of property in Venice in the hands of property in Venice owners. sands of families have moved to the wealthy absentee owners.

Mr. Rahagliati accused the city government of lacking an intelligent strategy for managing the tourist flow. "If the influx could be beld to a few tens of thousands of people a day, then this would be acceptable to the city," he said.

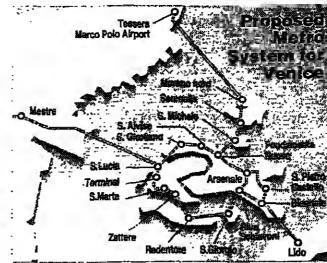
tions have exacerbated the prob-It recalls an infamous rock con-

ufacturers in Milan or Turin.

Just a fraction of the money that
Mr. Bergamo proposes to spend on

Mr. Bergamo proposes to spend on tors and buried the historic piazza under 300 tons of trash.

Mr. Rabagliati said the city gov-



ernment is wrong to think that a subway will ease the tourist pressure. On the contrary, he said, it will worsen it by enabling tens of thousands of visitors to enter the city from the mainland.

not the people of Venice, but politi-

cians and land developers. Venice is built on a series of islands, consolidated by deep pilings. The effect of huilding kilometers of tunnels on such a delicate structure would be incalculable, according to Italia Nostra.

No referendum has been held on the matter, observers said, making it difficult to know what the Venetians think about the project.

But there is little doubt that, if adopted, it will change views that He sees the subway as benefiting have awed visitors for centuries.

> There is little doubt that waterborne transport will remain, if only to please the tourists, But Mr. Rabasliati fears it will no longer be part of the city's fabric.

Instead, he said, "Venice will become just another city."

By Blaine Harden

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovi-

capital Belgrade.
The legislatures of Serbia and its

Before nationalism and ethnic

rajevo on Monday night shortly af-

cially when it led Mr. Genscher to oppose the deployment of new lendly argued that the West Sombuild seek to cooperate with Communist governments rather than tently argued that the West Sombuild seek to cooperate with Communist governments rather than tently argued that the West Sombuild was then the Soviet Union. And when the Communist government rather than tentled Mr. Genscher to seriously Mikhail S. Gorbachev's grumhling about the heavy costs of rebuilding Eastern Germany and license reported.

I apparently from grumhling about the heavy costs of rebuilding Eastern Germany and administration. Tatpayers are grumhling about the heavy costs of rebuilding Eastern Germany and administration of the center of the center of the center of the communist governments rather than the communistration of the center of the cente

northwest of Sarajevo, killing at least one person and wounding several, Belgrade and Bosnian media

The proclamation of a new Yu-

If the army remains here under

helling from Serbian forces.

goslavia raised vexing questions about who should control units of the Serbian-dominated federal

slavia, these forces become, in effect, an occupying force of a for-

Mr. Izetbegovic insists that army

Army leaders, all of whom are

smaller ally Montenegro declared a new Yugoslavia amid threats that it would not be recognized by the United States and other Western counties unless Serb forces halt an offensive in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a former republic that is now inde-

war convuised and forced the collapse of the country, Yugoslavia was a Slavic federation of six republics. Three of them are now recognized as independent states and a fourth is seeking recognition.

Heavy fighting continued Monday in Bosnia despite a cease-fire. The town of Mostar, a historic Muslim city near the Adriatic, was reported to have come under heavy

and 14 wounded in Sarajevo since Sunday.

ter a statement from the Muslim president of Bosnia, Alija Izetbego-vic, ordered the Yugoslav Army to Mr. Genscher was among the cult series of challenges in his 10 leave its territory immediately, ed some American leaders, espe- first senior Western officials to take years as chancellor. Taxpayers are Reuters reported.

Army jets bombed two towns

eign power. Talks begun Sunday between Serb. Bosnian and military leaders to try to negotiate a peaceful army

Belgrade Proclaims A New Yugoslavia

na - A Serbian-dominated Yngoslavia of only two republics was proclaimed Monday in the Serbian

At least 2 persons were killed

[Heavy shelling broke out in Sa-

gun fire in the first outbreak of shooting in the capital since the European Community-mediated cease-fire took effect late Friday.]

army remaining inside Bosnia.

About 100,000 soldiers and a vast arsenal of tanks, planes and artillery are soread across Bosnia. the sole authority of a new Yugo-

generals either submit to his au-thority or leave under United Nations supervision.

Serbs or Montenegrins, have said

they will only leave if they are asked to do so by the Muslim, Croat and Serb leaderships of this

ethnically torn republic. Serb leaders do not want the army to go. U.S. diplomats and representa-tives of 11 of the 12 European Community states were conspicuous Monday by their absence from the Belgrade ceremony proclaim-

Washington has threatened not to grant Serbia and Montenegro recognition as the legal successor state to Yugoslavia. Such a move could deprive the new state of UN membership and keep it from con-Monetary Fund.

Representatives of Russia, China and many of the countries in the Nonaligned Movement did attend. That movement, made up of Middle Eastern and poor nations, was founded by Tito, who until his death in 1980 mixed totalitarian muscle with economic sweeteners to keep Yugoslav nationalism at

Before ethnic fighting broke out last summer, Yugoslavia had a population of 23.5 million and cov-ered about 255,000 square kilometers (98,750 square miles). The new state encompasses about two-fifths of that total and has a population of about 10.5 million people.

■ Serbian-Muslim Talks

hours Monday, starting talks they said might be the final chance to avert all-out war, Reuters reported from Lisbon.

"This could be the last hope," Radovan Karadzic, the Serbian leader, told the Lusa news agency. "Anything is better than war."

The Bosnian foreign minister, Haris Silajdzic, told Lusa and Portuguese television that Mr. Izetbegovic would also be attending the

Mr. Izetbegovic had said earlier that he would not attend because the cease-fire signed last week among the Serbian. Croatian and Muslim communities had not been

TALKS: Offer on Elections

(Continued from page 1)

ia, Lebanon and Jordan. Three previous rounds in Washington produced some agreements on proce-dure but little movement un substance and have been marked by bitter public recriminations.

Arriving at the State Department for Monday's talks, delegates struck a more conciliatory tone. The chief Syrian delegate,

Mouaffak Allaf, said, "Everyone is afraid that the outcome of this round will not be different from the previous ones. But we still have hope because since all the delegations came here, that means they came to try to fulfill the task." shortly afterward. Others were absorbed in

His Israeli counterpart, Yossi Ben-Aharon, said, "We come here ready to make some progress to-ward that objective which for us is the most important, which is

In a signal of goodwill, Syria informed the United States that it had lifted some discriminatory restrictions on its 4,500-member Jewish community. The State Department spokesblame on a series of fundamental flaws in

woman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said. "We are very pleased to have obtained official confirmation from the Syrian government of the lifting of discriminatory restrictions on travel and disposition of property for the Syrian Jewish community." Israeli negotiators had repeated-

demanded an improvement in the lives of Syrian Jews in previous talks. Mrs. Tutwiler said all members

of the Jewish community would now be treated the same as other Syrian citizens in matters of foreign travel. Previously, Jews traveling abroad had to leave at least one family member behind and had to post bonds of up to \$1,000 per

WORLD BRIEFS

Fujimori Dismisses State Bank Chief

LIMA (Renters) — President Alberto Fujimori dismissed the chief of Peru's central bank, Jorge Chavez Alvarez, and the bank's three remain. ing board members Monday.

Mr. Chavez last week refused Mr. Fujimori's request that he resign

along with the board members who had not already quit, saying it was their constitutional duty to preserve the bank's autonomy. Mr. Fujimori, who seized near-dictatorial powers on April 5 when he dissolved the legislature and closed the nation's banks, also suspended parts of Perit's constitution. But Mr. Chavez said the article referring to the central bank.

German Suarez Chavez, who had been president of the state-run Banco de la Nación, will replace Mr. Chavez as chief of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, a separate decree said. The appointment of Mr. Snarez with very likely help Mr. Fujimori consolidate the goals of the de facts government he installed to speed economic change and strengthen his and against leftist guerrillas.

Ulster Parties to Resume Peace Talks

LONDON (Renters) — Britain and Ireland reached an agreement Monday to allow Northern Ireland's main Protestant and Catholic

politicians to resume their stalled peace process.

The Northern Ireland secretary of state, Sir Patrick Mayhew, and Foreign Minister David Andrews of Ireland, said they would suspend their regular governmental meetings, held under a 1985 Anglo-Irist accord, for three months.

Sir Patrick and this

scord, for three months.

Sir Patrick said this would give a breathing space for Northern Ireland's four main parties to make progress in the talks on the province of political future, which collapsed in July and were only briefly revised before the British election April 9. The all-party talks are to resume

Moi Visits Site of Fatal Ethnic Clashes

NAIROBI (Reuters) - President Daniel arap Moi toured villages in

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi toured villages in western Kenya on Monday where at least 42 people have been killed in a week of the worst tribal fighting since independence in 1963.

Official sources said Mr. Moi was visiting districts around Molo town.

250 kilometers (150 miles) northwest of Nairobi, and would console victims of clashes between his small Kalenjin tribe and other groups over land rights. The latest deaths took the official toll to at least 125 since.

Rangoon Frees 8 More Dissidents

BANGKOK (Renters) — Burma's military junta released more political prisoners on Monday, freeing eight dissidents including four associates of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, the detained opposition leader,

Rangoon Radio reported. They brought to 27 the number of detainees freed since the junta said last week that it would release all political prisoners not deemed a threat

There was no word on the military's intention toward Aung San Sun Kyi, who was put under house arrest in 1989 for alleged subversion. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last year. Britain and France said Monday that, while they were encouraged by the junta's moves. Burma

tinuing its relationship with the World Bank and the International Buyer to Refit the Liner United States

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia (AP) - The luxury liner the United States, for nearly four decades the holder of the trans-Atlantic speed record, was anctioned Monday for \$2.6 million to a company that said it

planned to restore the vessel to oceangoing service.

"We're going to fix it," said Fred Mayer, who entered the bidding on behalf of Marmara Marine Inc. of New York. He said Marmara was formed to rehabilitate the vessel, which has been tied up since 1989 at a coal pier. Although other vessels have gone faster, the United States still The principal bidders were Marmara and Nissho Iwai, a New York-based trading company that had tried to buy the liner to scrap it for more than 50,000 tons of metal.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Virgin Atlantic Airways has launched a new class of flying designed in sell to the recession-hit business traveler. Mid Class seats — bigger than economy seats but less expensive than business class — will be available. Leaders of the warring Serbian staring in July on Virgin's flights to the United States and Japan. Fares and Muslim communities of Bosnia-Herzegovina met for three London to New York, and £650 one way to Tokyo. (Reuses)

alition reached a wage accord with employers for 300,000 workers Monday. The agreement, averting a threatened strike by 12,000 of the union's 300,000 private-sector members, would give modest raises, with the lowest-paid benefiting most. In another action, 2,000 seamen went on strike, halting many vital ferry services. (Reuters)

The number of tourists in Northern Ireland has more than doubled in the past four years despite sectation and political violence, the tourist board said Monday. Up to 263,000 people visited the province in 1991,

compared with 125,000 in 1988. Sandi Arabia warned its sirlines and travel agents Monday not to give discounts on air fares and said it would check their accounts. The clampdown apparently was prompted by concern that discounts could burt the state-owned airline Sandia and other carriers that do not offer them. The International Air Transport Association sets fares and Saudia and many other airlines worldwide are members. But those fares have been ignored in many countries - especially by travel agents - as

competition and pressure for lower fares grew in the 1980s.

The Weather



North America Europe Showers will wet Chicago Wednesday and the eastern Greet Lakes region Thursday. After a dry midweek, rainy weather is likely by Friday in New York City. Thundersoms may rattle Houston Wednesday. California will be dry through Friday.

London will have some sunshine Wednesday, but a showers will tollow later in the week. Puris will trave dry weather and seasone, ble temperatures much of this week. Cooler, unsetted weather will settle southward limb the western Meditarranean.

ASIB

Wednesday will be warm some sunshine from Seoul to Tokyo. Hong kong and Taippel will be warm and sticky at midnesday will be warm and sticky at midnesday will be well to the western Meditarranean.

Asia

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All respe, forecasts and data by Acco-Westler, bn. 6792.



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that the country was straying from the Western alliance and following

a program of its own, which they was embraced hy many Germans disparagingly called Genscherism. KABUL: Battles Rage as City Awaits Interim Rulers

> Monday night, the last remaining stronghold of Mr. Hekmatyar in the center of Kahul.

casualties and boasted that he had captured 20 Hekmatyar fighters. neighborhoods of the capital, and for hours coalition artillery pounded their positions, with only mini-He said that his men intended to attack the Ministry of Interior mal effect. An attempt to storm the ridge earlier Monday morning was driven back by intense fire, with at least two fighters of Mr. Masoud Occasionally, a jet from the former Afghan Air Force shrieked

overbead dropping bombs on the Islamic Party troops, but many of the bombs seemed not to hit their Shortly before noon, a group of soldiers from Mr. Masoud's forces

fighters who took part in the as- ly away from the government houssault said that there had been no ahead of ber.

tyar troops. One of Mr. Masoud's named Shamsuliah walked burried-

Rail employees blocking a new high-speed train in Hamburg on Monday during the most widespread strikes in Germany in 18 years.

GENSCHER: Bonn Foreign Minister Resigns After 18 Years in Office

Many in Washington worried of East Germany began to totter in

Around midday, a convoy of dozens of vehicles left Peshawar carrying members of the provisional government announced three days earlier. It beaded for Jalalabad, five bours by road east of here.

tacks on the airport Monday eve-

(Continued from page 1)

of our state and simple technicians alike." Mr. Dyatlov said. "These shameless lies shattered

"I don't have the slightest doubt that the

designers of the reactor figured out the real

cause of the accident right away, but then did

everything to push the guilt onto the opera-

The details of that night — especially the moments before and after the first explosion at

:24 A.M. - are indelibly impressed on Mr.

Dyatlov's mind. He drew a diagram showing

who was standing where in the control room

when a sudden power surge caused a huge increase in steam pressure in the reactor, lead-

ing to a series of explosions.

Of the dozen or so people in the control

room, five died agonizing deaths from radiation hurns in the days immediately after the disas-

ter. Mr. Dyatlov himself received a potentially fatal dose of radiation and is now a permanent

invalid, finding it difficult to walk more than a

Measured by the amount of contamination it

produced, the Chernobyl explosion was equiva-

lent to more than 10 of the atomic bombs

dropped on Hiroshima. According to the Ukrainian Health Ministry, 6,000 to 8,000 peo-

ple have already died as a result of being exposed to heightened radiation. Hundreds of

thousands of people in northern Ukraine and

southern Belarus have been evacuated from

"If I had known then what I know now about

what kind of monster this reactor was, I would

never have gone to work at Chernobyl," said

Mr. Dyatlov, the former deputy chief engineer of the plant. "And not only me. Nobody would

The immediate chain of events that led to the

Chernobyl explosion began with a routine ex-periment. Mr. Dyatlov and his superiors want-

have worked there."

few steps without exhausting himself.

ing complex where he lived. On his shoulders, he carried his daughter. government in this at all," he said. Another daughter in a blue sequined dress beld his hand, and his

wife, cloaked in her baby-blue chador, shepherded two other children "Everyone was leaving," be said. "so we decided to leave, too. We rope," and the Spanish foreign want to go where it is safe." Down

1989, he worked for quick unifica-

Kohl faced perbaps the most diffi-

His resignation came as Mr.

tion of his divided country.

chatter of beavy machine-guns er his decision to resign. "I'm sorry," be said, "I must go."

the street from where be talked, the donez, appealed to him to reconsid-

And then, his head bowed, be EC Commission, praised the "lead-rushed away, his family trailing be-ing role he played in foreign affairs, From Jalalabad, the government And then, his head bowed, be was to be flown by helicopter to rushed away, his family trailing be-Kabul, but a series of rocket at-At nightfall, Kabul was plunged

not only in Germany but in the construction of Europe as well" "We will miss him a lot." Mr. ning stifled that effort. into darkness when all por Also toward evening, a man heart of the city failed. into darkness when all power to the

plaining that German fiscal poli-

cies are pushing Europe into reces-

The parliamentary leader of the

opposition Social Democratic par-

ty. Hans-Ulrich Klose, called Mr.

Genscher's resignation "the begin-ning of the end of the Kohl govern-

But at a news conference, Mr.

Kohl rejected such suggestions. "I

cannot see any weakening of the

Political leaders from around the

world offered tributes to Mr.

Genscher on Monday. The foreign

minister of Portugal, João de Deus Pinheiro, called him perhaps the

greatest symbol of the new Eu-

minister, Francisco Fernández Or-

Jacques Delors, chairman of the

ed to see whether the reactor could operate under electricity generated by its own turbines. The purpose of the experiment was to produce a backup source of electricity to keep the reactor going in the event of a general power failure. Several safety features that could have interfered with the test, including the emergency water-cooling system, were deliberately switched off. Soviet nuclear safety officials ac-

CHERNOBYL: Convicted Engineer Rebuts State on Cause of Disaster

cused Mr. Dyatlov and other operators of failing to take a number of other precautions that would have prevented the fatal power surge. To this day, Mr. Dyatlov insists he did everything right. Contradicting the official account, he says that the atmosphere in the control room was completely normal right up until the de-struction of the reactor. The explosion occurred as the reactor was in the process of being closed

down following completion of the experiment. Mr. Dyatlov's first thought was that a gas tank must have exploded on the roof. The blast destroyed the ceiling of the control room, hringing piles of plaster down onto the machines below. Instrument panels flickered wildly. "Everyone to the reserve switchboard," screamed Mr. Dyatlov, referring to a second control room just down the corridor for use in

an emergency. Seconds later, he countermanded his own order. Computer readouts showed that the turbine pressure was zero, meaning that steam from the reactor was no longer turning the turbines. Pressure in the water channels was also zero, meaning that cool water was no longer being pumped through the reactor. Most alarming of all, the panel showed that the power in the reactor was increasing wildly when it should have been decreasing.

In Chernobyl-type reactors, the nuclear reac-

tion is controlled by the lowering of dozens of

neutron-absorbing rods into the reactor core.

Unfortunately, the rods were designed in such a

way that the absorbent part is in the middle.

When the tip of the rods entered the core, they displaced water, producing a small but signifi-cant surge of power. Combined with a number of other circumstances, this surge of power was sufficient to trigger the explosion.

Exactly what happened in the Chernobyl control room may never be known. Several of the key actors, including the shift foreman, died

their own tasks.

Mr. Dyatiov may or may not be telling the entire truth about events leading up to the explosion. But it seems clear that neither he, nor anyone else, considered the possibility that a device that was meant to close down the reactor would have the opposite effect. Western experts were at first inclined to accept the Soviet explanation that operator error was chiefly responsible for the disaster. But a recent report by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna pinned most of the

reactor design.
Since the Chernobyl disaster, some of these flaws have been corrected. The design of the control rods has been improved, so that they can no longer cause a sudden power surge as they did at Chemobyl. But dozens of other problems remain, and the 15 other Chemobyltype reactors still fall far short of Western safety standards. Last month, a Chemobyl-type reactor near

St. Petersburg was temporarily shut down fol-

lowing a leak of radioactive gases. A sticky

valve shut off cooling water in one of 1,661

pressurized fuel tubes that run through the

graphite core of the reactor. Mr. Dyatlov fears that a multiple tube failure could lead to a

disaster on a similar scale to Chernobyl. "The statistics show that a multiple tube failure is highly improbable. But the people who are telling us this are the same people who lied about Chernobyl. So why should we believe

ing the new country.

Quayle Sees Perot

Overtaking Clinton

As Main Bush Rival

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Report scientists

stan had not met all conditions for receiving aid set out in U.S. legislation in December.

The officials suggested that Ka-zakhstan could win future aid by promising to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a nonnuclear state, in effect forswearing possession of an independent atomic

Congress include pledging to com-A does not include Kazakhstan, ventional arms, to observe human rying bombers and cruise missiles,

my to private investors.

heads deployed on long-range sources in weapons dismantlement, bombers and missiles under joint to forgo military programs exceedments," to forgo reuse of fissile -

> cation of weapons destruction. In certifying the three states, Mr. Eagleburger noted that "the poli-cies and practices of these countries are in a developmental stage" that warrants continued monitoring. But he said they should be deemed to have made satisfactory promises

to meet the aid condition Specifically, Russia has agreed to slash its military budget and halt

Foes Meet on Colombia Telephone Chaos protesting a plan to sell the compa- zation and retain partial ownership

in Telecom. But President César Gaviria Trujillo is trying to avoid the appearance of weakness and has refused to back down on the issue. Govern ment spokesmen say that privatiza-tion would allow Colombia to invest more money in health and

education. The unions say they want Tele com to remain a government company because of its plans to bring ephone service to rural areas which they contend private compa nies would not do.

than other people to help crase the Texas, Mr. Perot said he had lived Providing a few more details to spectrum" and indicated he would his policy leanings, the business- favor higher taxes on the rich. man also suggested in televised remarks Sunday that he would lower U.S. spending on programs that benefit women, families and chil-

He said he might endorse acrossthe-board cuts in all government spending by means of "a real" Gramm-Rudman, the budger cutting act, "that stops the delicit spending so you don't lose any more financial blood."

New York Times Service

icderal budget deficit.

[Vice President Dan Quayle said Monday that Mr. Perot, rather than Bill Clinton, the Democrat Party front-runner, could be President George Bush's main opponent in the race for the White House, Renters reported from Washing

I"If he continues to go up" in the polls "he could possibly replace Clinton as our primary opposition," Mr. Quayle said on television. "That would be a very interesting dynamic if, in fact, a third-party candidate, somebody who has never run for office before, someone who has no political party, becomes the president's main opposition this fall.]

In what is plainly the overarching message of his potential candidacy, Mr. Perot again derided Congress and the administration for inaction on the growing national debt and federal budget deficit.

Many economists fear that cuts in federal spending could damage the weak recovery that has taken shape in recent months, A few have even called for increased spending on public works to further bolster the fragile economy.

But in his remarks on television, Mr. Perot did not directly address questions about how be would revive the economy as he tried to

curb spending.

He said the best solution to budget challenges was "a growing tax base," with more job holders providing more revenue. The only way for industry to expand, he said, was "to make the linest products in the world. That's something I know a lot about,"

Mr. Perot heads Perot Systems Corp., a computer-services company he organized in 1989 that competes directly with Electronic Data Systems, the huge computer-services firm be founded in 1962. General Motors paid Mr. Perot

acquired the company in 1984.

DALLAS - Ross Perot, the Mr. Perot said he spoke out wealthy Texan who is contemplat- against Mr. Bush two years ago ing an independent campaign for when the president proposed lowpresident, says that rich Americans ering upper-income tax rates. The hould carry a bigger tax burden son of a cotton broker from East completely across the economic

"When you have been as fortunate as I have been," he said, "you certainly can contribute more than people who are just trying to make ends meet. You bet."

Asked bow much he would support current programs of concern to women, such as day care and temporary leave from the workplace for parents, he said he favored "all of those things." but added: "We don't have any money

"When you're broke," he added "you're just throwing sand in the air to talk about a lot of nice things you'd like to do."

Quake Damage In California At \$50 Million

FERNDALE, California -The powerful earthquake and aftershocks that struck northern California over the weekend injured 94 people and caused nearly \$50 million worth of damage, according to local officials.

The Humboldt County sheriff, David Renner, said that about a dozen of the people treated in hospitals since the earthquake struck Saturday had been injured in two strong aftershocks. He said authorities estimated damage to private property at \$27.5 million, while damage to public property, mostly roads and bridges, was \$20 million.

The quake affected 20,000 people in Humboldt County, a

sparsely populated area of 120,000, he said.

The first of the two after-shocks caused a blaze that destroyed a shopping center. The U.S. Geological Survey said aftershocks would continue for weeks, although most would be too weak to be felt. A spokeswoman said there had been "literally thousands of aftershocks."

The initial quake registered 6.9 on the Richter scale.

For U.S. Navy, Full Speed Ahead on Spy-Central

cratic primaries in 1984 and second in 1988, told

the newspaper that he was "prepared to react" if his offer to serve on the ticket were ignored or

Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the likely Democratic nominee, said Monday that he was surprised by Mr. Jackson's reported comments.

pened," Mr. Clinton said.
"Twe talked to him, no telling how many times,

and he's never mentioned it to me, never even brought it up," Mr. Clinton said while campaign-ing in Pennsylvania for that state's primary on

Mr. Jackson, who is black, energized some liberals and the black community and won 7 million

votes in the Democratic primaries in 1988. He eventually, lost the presidential nomination to Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

"I have a hard time believing this actually hap-

By John Lancaster

WASHINGTON - The Reverend Jesse L.

Jackson says he should be the Democratic nominee

for vice president and indicated he might not

"If we are not offered the chance to serve, then

we will have to assess what our other options are,"

He added that his statements "must not be seen

as a threat, just a normal deliberation."

But Mr. Jackson suggested that he might withhold backing from a ticket that did not include

him. "I have supported it all these years, not being

on the ticket, but things do change," he said.

The two-time presidential candidate had told

the New York Daily News earlier, "Twe got the

experience and I've got the votes. I see myself as a.

Mr. Jackson, who finished third in the Demo-

support the ticket if he was not on it.

Mr. Jackson said Monday.

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON -- With the departure of the Soviet fleet from the world's oceans, the U.S. Naval Intelligence Command might seem to be sailing into lean times.
But you would not know it from the com-

mand's new headquarters, a \$114 million, state of the art facility now rising on a 43-acte (17-hectare) site in the Washington sub-

The 660,000-square-foot, or 61,000-square-meter, structure, scheduled for full occupancy in 1994, is an espionage buff's m. It has explosion-resistant guard booths and sheet-metal shielding to thwart decrease cavesdroppers. Two industrial paper shredders each are capable of turning ocuments into mulch at the rate of 1,800 pounds, or 815 kilograms, per hour. Backup generators and batteries guarantee uninterrupted power for massive telecommunica-

ons and computer systems linked by 95 miles, or 150 kilometers, of fiber optic cable. The world looks somewhat different now than it did in 1988, when the navy cited "an expansion of the command's mission with associated increases in staff and space needs" in requesting funds for the project

military analyst, describe the new headquar-ters as a symbol of the navy's reluctance to tailor its intelligence bureaucracy to the post-Cold War era.

CEARLY IN THE RUNNING — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the likely Democratic Party

presidential nominee, leading a group of joggers along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington on their way from the U.S. Capitol to a campaign rally in Lexington Park, across from the White House.

Jackson Offers to Be No. 2

Otherwise, Democrat Hints, He Might Not Back Ticket

Navy officials acknowledge that the command will shrink along with the rest of the military, but they insist the new headquarters still makes sense. Their explanations open a window into the navy's concept of maritime intelligence needs in the 1990s and

Captain Leonard Shelton, chief of Naval Intelligence Activities in the command, said in an interview that he would change "not one whit" of the new headquarters in light of the Soviet collapse.

"The intelligence challenge goes well be-yond the former Warsaw Pact," he said, citing as an example the command's central role in tracking shipping traffic in connec-tion with the continuing naval embargo of

He noted, moreover, that since the build-ing was designed in the mid-1980s, its tenant list has grown to include Coast Guard intelli-gence and a substantial intelligence detachment from the Marines.

Critics like William Arkin, a Greenpeace street from the new site in two World War II- and the records of congressional hearings. era office buildings at Suitland Federal Center in Prince George's County, Maryland, leaves something to be desired

With an antiquated power system and cramped, windowless offices where summer temperatures sometimes soar beyond 90 degrees Fahrenheit, or 32 centigrade, the intelligence command resembles nothing so much as a crippled ship limping into port.

A burst water pipe recently flooded one of its data processing centers and shut down operations there for several hours

"Recently a chunk of concrete fell down and hit the back of somebody's chair," Captain Shelton said, referring to a piece of ceiling. "If it had been one font over, it would

have killed him.' But the new headquarters goes well beyoud work-space improvements. Much of the design is aimed at providing protection for "sensitive material and equipment from terrorists or foreign intelligence," according to an article in the magazine Navy Civil

Besides the sheet-metal shielding and hardened guard structures, this includes vehicle barricades and special windows that Few would dispute that the command's will prevent spies from eavesdropping on anywhere on the current headquarters, situated across the conversations, according to navy officials navy spokesman.

In keeping with its secretive mission, the Naval Intelligence Command is reluctant to offer specifics about its size, except to say that it has 2,000 to 3,000 employees world-

But the magazine article, written by the navy commander in charge of the project. provides an unusual level of detail. It says, for example, that the building will include a 1,100-car parking garage, a dining facility for 1,500 people, seven elevators and a 350-seat

Intelligence amenities include photo labs and laboratories for analyzing foreign weapons, whose transfer into the building will be made easier by a two-story loading bay equipped with four-ton cranes.

It has not escaped notice in some circles that the building and all of its security features date from the mid-1980s, when the national intelligence bureaucracy remained overwhelmingly focused on the Soviet threat.

But since the breakup of the Soviet Union last fall, that threat has eased to the point where at last count just six ships belonging to the former Soviet navy could be counted anywhere on the high seas, according to a

3 of 4 Ex-Soviet States Are Cleared for Nuclear Aid

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Bush ration has formally certified to Congress that three of the lone former Soviet republics with michar weapons are eligible to bemillion in U.S. aid for dismantling those some and retraining their

The certification by Deputy Sec-tary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger includes Russia, Ukraine and Belatus, which possess an estiatod 25,600 nuclear warheads for ong and short-range weapons sysions, mider joint control.

GUCUTA, Colombia — Gov-

witers have met to negotiate an

and to a strike that has cut commo

the rest of the world.

incations between Colombia and

All phone service into and out of

Colombia has been severed since

Wednesday, when workers began a

while by saliotaging the central computers at Telecom, the state company. They stated programs and disable trans-

thou cables with cooking flour.

authorities and telephone

U.S. officials said that Kazakh-

The conditions established by ply with existing agreements controlling nuclear, chemical and con-modernization of key warhead-carwhich has an estimated 1,410 war- rights, to invest substantial re- even though it may be continuing

The sabotage and strike are caus-

While local telephone links have

Hotels, banks, exporters, air-

lines, the diplomatic corps and

news organizations have been af-

A possible solution to the strike

would have the government with-

drawits call for 100 percent privati-

ing million-dollar losses and incon-

been maintained, it has been im-

possible to call from city to city.

to replace SS-18 and SS-25 missiles missile modernization," the letter to forgo military programs exceed—with upgraded versions, the certification in the control of present trends, public state—of present trends, public state ation letter said.

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"The United States continues to ments" and "social and economic or nuclear explosive — materials in weapons, and to allow U.S. verifiment to curtail strategic ballistic to forgo new offensive weapons.



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Where Does Egypt's Future Lie? The Elite Fear Fundamentalists' Growing Power

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service CAIRO - Gasser Shadi seemed to have everything an Egypoan could want: education, a well-paying joh, trav-el abroad. Sull, the 32-year-old Honda dealer said he was not happy until he answered God's call and discovered that "Islam is the solution for everything."

"Many people speak about many different ways in Islam," he said. "It's ruhhish. There is only one way in Islam," which is "to love God."

Mr. Shadi's fundamentalist view of Islam sends shivers down the spines of many other Egyptian Muslims. They see it as a vast oversimplification of their country's problems and a dangerous mingling of religion and

"In real democracy, I can differ with you and you accept a difference in views," said a retired Egypoan Army general. But when religion dominates politics, he said, "there is no room for difference."

Across the Middle East, battle lines have been taking shape. But this is not, as many would have it, a clash between Islam and the West. Instead, this is a renewal of an ancient battle for the hearts and souls of Muslims fought oow amid extraordinary glohal changes in communications, economie realignments and democratic re-

It is a struggle for power - not just to govern, but to shape the future of the region's social and cultural life and it is fought by contenders with very different views of Islam's place in their societies. In 1979, this conflict hurst with fury across the Middle East when Ayatollah Rubollah Khomeini, returning to Tehran from exile in France, brought the shah's Iran to its knees and installed

the first fslamic republic hased on fundamentalism. Now, just as the 13-year Iranian revolution is maturing and confronting such worldly problems as unemployment and policial legitimacy, Islamic activism is challenging the status quo in other Arah states. This was underscored in December in Algeria, where the fundamentalist Islamie Salvadon Front was poised to take power after winning elections. only to be stopped by a

Nowhere in the Middle East is the debate over Islam's place in society as old, and the stakes so high, as in

Egypt. A major power in Arab politics, a key U.S. ally and partner to a peace treaty with Israel, Egypt is also a cultural trendsetter and the seat of an intellectual tradition with enormous regional impact. Its political and husiness elite have long seen the prophet Mohammed's message as their religion, the oorm for their values and the cradle of their culture.

But the Egyptian elite also accepts, at least tacitly, a separation between politics and religion, and a diversity of opinions in both. For them, the badly needed rejuvenation of their society requires greater democratic freedoms, an end to corruption, economic restructuring and a revamped education system not afraid to teach the technology, science and literature of different cultures and to shape young minds in what they call the "scientif-

ic" way. Opposing them are ordinary people like Mr. Shadi, who believe that Mohammed's message, unchanged by time, provides the answers to all the ills of Arah society. If people would conform to purer Islamie models in thought, dress and education, then poverty would disappear and the Arabs would again rule a vast empire. They are the spiritual descendants of the Egyptian schoolteacher Hasan Banna who founded the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's first mass Islamic fundamentalist movement, in 1928. Mr. Banna said that Islam admits no distinction between religion and politics.

These fundamentalists see the Koran as the guiding document of politics - not the Western-style constitutions that most Arah governments have accepted in theory hut ignored in practice. Some reject democracy as

Western concept.

Among the fslamic fundamentalists hoping to seize political power in Egypt are extremists who have turned to violence. Their most spectacular action was the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat; their most recent, the 1990 murder of the National Assembly speaker,

Rifaat Mahgouh, who was shot to death.

"All of them want an fslamic republic here, the difference is in their strategy," said an Egyptian political analyst, Said eddin Ibrahim. "An Islamie alternaove will always be part of the political landscape in our country

because we are an Islamic country. Most Egyptians reject violence, hut the appeal of Islam in every other way remains strong among a population buffeted by the problems of modern life, for which

no one seems to have answers. The reasons are clear in this city swollen to 14 million by migration from rural areas. Torn from their roots, families scramble to find places to live, from graveyards to basements to makeshift shacks, often lit by a single light bulb illegally drawing current from a oearby build-

Nearly everyone works two jobs to survive. Newspapers tell of fathers who sell their kidneys, and sometimes their children, for a sum that will relieve their family's

Couples delay marriage because they cannot find or

Frustrated, confused and apathetic toward their government, many are grabbing for an anchor in an increasingly complex world.

afford an apartment. College graduates go years before landing a job. For these educated ones, the doctrines of the past - socialism, Arab nationalism, capitalism are empty phrases in their search for economic improvement. Frustrated, confused and apathetic toward their government, many are grabbing for an anchor in an increasingly complex world. It is a yearning they share with the 70 percent of Egypt's 57 million people who are

Egypt's security forces, using what a Western diplomat described as "vigorous government discovery action"—a prolific system of informers, emergency laws allowing prolonged detention and harsh prison treatment, including torture — have managed to limit the organizational capacity of the more radical and violent

At the same time, the government seeks to neutralize the fundamentalists by adopting their programs piece-

meal. It also relies on a close relationship with the Islamic university of Al Ahzar, a font of traditional interpretations of Islam, which President Gamal Abdel

Nasser brought under state control in the 1950s.

The result has been an increasingly Islamized society.

The sale of alcohol is now prohibited in 14 of Egypt's 26 governorates. Religious programming on television has surged. And the government reportedly is considering replacing the word "interest" in banking with another term, such as "incentive" or "reward," that would be less objectionable to orthodox Muslims, who believe Islam forbids interest.

For the first time in Egyptian history, a novelist was given a prison sentence in December for a work that religious authorities deemed blasphemous because it questioned the validity of all religious, including Islam. Alaa Hamid's sentence, now on appeal, came just weeks before Al Ahzar officials ordered several books that criticized a fundamentalist interpretation of Islam confiscated at Cairo's International Book Fair. Though President Hospi Maberak ordered the books returned. the incident illustrated the perrowing parameters of intellectual debate.

At the same time, Mr. Mubarak has permitted a measure of press and political freedom. His ruling Na-tional Democratic Party has a stranglehold on power, and political party activity is severely circumscribed. But Egyptians have a much wider berth to act and speak on political matters than other Arabs. Thus, even though the Brotherhood has been banned since Mr. Nasser time, it operates unofficially, and the government did not prevent some members from running for the National Assembly in 1987 in a coalition with another party.

The Brothers emerged as the largest opposition bloc.
Egypt's fundamentalist fervor has still another cause. Thousands of Egyptians flocked to jobs in Saudi Arabia during its boom years in the 1970s and returned imbued with a more conservative Islamic outlook.

"You could characterize a large part of Egypt as fundamentalist," said a Western diplomat. "A lot of Egyptians are satisfied with the system. They believe it gives full freedom to their beliefs and practices, and therefore they are not attracted to extremism. At the same time, they wouldn't be opposed to what the Muslim

Brotherhood wants, if it were achieved nonviolently."

Mohammed Hudeiby, 72, a leader of the Muslim
Brotherhood, which has officially renounced violence,
said that if the Brotherhood came to power, alcohol "will be forbidden for all Muslims." But non-Muslims would be able to buy it from non-Muslims and could drink has

not in public places.

All women, Muslim or not, would be required to wear hejab, to cover their hair in public, Mr. Hudeiby said, but added: "These things must be done by freedom. If we came to power, we would teach it's the religion which forces them to wear it, and voluntarily, they will respond

to their religion."

Asked if the Brotherhood would break Egypt's 13-year peace treaty with Israel, Mr. Hudelby replied: "Is it logical now to do it? We opposed this peace treaty, but if we got to power I don't think we would go to war." Egypt's accommodation of the fundaments

ment has many critics among its educated elite.

Mohammed Said Ashmawy, a chief judge of Egypt's Higher State Security Court and an expert on Islamic law, contends that fundamentalist Islam is essentially totalitarian. "The first reformation to do in Islam is to separate politics and Islam, that is, politics should be a human action, not a religious action," he said.

Even if fundamentalists never attain power, Mr. Ashmany believes, their influence is "retarding develop-ment, dividing society and preventing technology and

There is no consensus about whether the fundamental ists' appeal has peaked or not. Some say yes, noting a decrease in armed clashes between extremists and the

decrease in armed classes between extrements and the police and in fistlights on university campuses where fundamentalist students used to attack students participating in coed activities.

Other Egyptians disagree. They argue that in a future economic or political crisis producing widespread popular disaffection, the fundamentalists could gain the upper hand in a deeply devout, mostly illiterate population.

The government's policy of increased Islamization might then leave it no option but to accede to their demands in the political arena, they say. And if a totally free election were held, Islamists would likely do quite well, many say. NEXT: Islam in Jordanian society

Auditor Wants Inquiry Into Sharon's Ministry

JERUSALEM - A government audit on Mooday accused the Housing Ministry, under Ariel Sharon, of mismanaging construction for Soviet immigrants and recommended criminal investigations in at least three cases.

Mr. Sharon said the allegations were unjustified, especially those suggesting that millions of dollars had been wasted on houses now

standing empty.

He acknowledged that "a number of mistakes were made," mainly in estimating the rate of immigrant arrivals. But he denied that widespread corruption was involved and promised to examine all the allegations. Mr. Sharon said that because of his ministry's efforts, about 420,000 immigrants who have arrived in Israel since

mid-1989 have been taken care of.

But Dedi Zucker, a leftist Knesset member, said the report indicated "a level of waste that the govern-

ment has never seen. Avraham Burg of the opposition Labor Party called for an official

inquiry into the allegations, which was raised in the annual report of

Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat. The report, which surveyed all government ministries, included a 96-page supplement on companies run by the Housing Ministry. These include Amidar, which huys and allocates apartments for the ministry. Mrs. Ben-Porat asked the attorney general to consider criminal investigations in three instances:

 The allocation of an apartment to the brother of an elected official with the help of senior Amidar and Housing Ministry workers. Permission for the ministry's

planning director to be appointed a director of a housing company that had been awarded land for constructing hundreds of new housing units for immigrants.

• The issuance of permits to three building companies hased on "There is not even one today that repeated submissions of one plan. The report was particularly criti-

> cal of overbuilding, spending by the ministry for nonhousing purposes and the possibility that favoritism may have been shown to contractors who belonged the governing Likud party, of which Mr. Sharon is a senior member.



Ariel Sharon responding to the report on Monday. He was bolding a map showing growth of the Jewish population on the West Bank.

Iraq Traded Aid for Arms, U.S. Reveals

By Dean Baquet

NEW YORK - For more than two years the U.S. government has had evidence that Iraq, in the months before it invaded Kuwait in August 1990, diverted food purchased under a \$5 billion American aid program and exchanged it for money and arms in the Soviet bloc

Iraq may have used some of the money to acquire "sensitive nucle-ar technologies," one high-level U.S. government official wrote in a confidential document dated Oct.

and in other countries.

A team of Department of Agriculture investigators confronted high-ranking members of the government of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq with some of these

accusations that same month The team also complained that Iraqi officials were repeatedly demanding hribes from many hig U.S. agricultural husinesses selling food to Iraq, which was using money lent through the American aid program to buy it. In some instances, the Americans paid those

hribes, investigators said. Finally, the team charged that all these undertakings were part of a multihillion-dollar bank fraud in the United States that fraq was engaged in to help finance the re-huilding of President Saddam's military power.

The Iraqis denied the accusa-U.S. law enforcement officials who were investigating the case, the Bush administration expanded the aid program with another half-billion dollars in guaranteed loans. Direct losses from those loans,

Agriculture Department, ultimately cost U.S. taxpayers at least \$400

Newly obtained documents and interviews suggest that Soviet-bloc nadons, as well as Jordanians and Turks, participated in the subversion of the aid program. The documents also suggest that nuclear technology reached Iraq through the aid program.

None of these accounts makes clear how much food may have been converted 10 cash or arms. Officials in charge of the Commodity Credit Corp. declined to be interviewed because they say the suspected Iraqi corruption is still

under investigation.
In 1991, some high-ranking lead officials, along with executives of the Atlanta branch of the Bank Lavoro. Iraq's principal lender under the aid program, were indicted

on charges that they participated in a multibillion-dollar bank fraud. The State Department also declined to comment, but it has repeatedly said that aid was provided to Iraq to counterhalance Iran, as a

way to stabilize the Middle East. The accusation that Iraq used American aid to build its military force was discussed in an Oct. 13, 1989, meeting in the Agriculture

Department. The participants included lawyers and other officials of the Comtions, and to the astonishment of modity Credit Corporation, under which the government eosigns bank loans for poor countries that want to huy millions of dollars worth of grain, corn and other farm products.

The government agrees that if

which were backed by the Comthe country defaults, it will repay was actually more of a broker than
modity Credit Corporation of the the bank up to 98 percent of the a bank it used its high credit rating loan amount, as well as a portion of to borrow money from other banks, the interest. then turned around and lent it to

Iraq at a higher interest rate.

The Rome beadquarters office

approved the initial loans to Iraq, law enforcement officials said. But,

fearing too much exposure to a

country whose economy was still

recling from an eight-year war with

Iran, it declined to let the branch

make others, the Italian officials

A 347-count indictment returned

According to the indictment, Mr.

The indictment charges that he

was induced in part by hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash and gifts he received from the Iraqis

and multinational companies that

Court records identify Mr. Dro-

goul's ally in the scheme as Wafai Dajani, a U.S.-educated Jordanian

businessman with intelligence and

business connections in the Middle

East and the United States. He of-

ten boasted of his contacts in the

Representative Henry B. Gonza-lez, Democrat of Texas, chairman

of the House Committee on Bank-

In a telephone interview from his

home in London, Mr. Dajani denied arms dealing and said his name came up in the Bank Lavoro

investigation only because of over-

On Aug. 4, FBI agents and ex-

Bank raided the branch and carted

zealous prosecutors.

State Department and the CIA.

wanted to sell them food.

Drogoul kept track of his unautho-rized loans in a separate log known at the Atlanta branch-bank office

last year asserts that Mr. Drogoul

banks and lending it to Iraq.

as the "gray book."

The minutes of the meeting quote the participants as saying, "Although additional research needs to be done, it appears more and more likely that CCC-guaranteed funds and/or commodities may have been diverted from Iraq to third parties in exchange for military hardware."

According to the minutes, the Agriculture Department's inspector general was "concerned that commodities were bartered in Jorcontinued borrowing money from American and other international dan and Turkey for military hard-

Addiconally, the minutes quote another participant as saying that law enforcement officials had some indication that diverted funds (and possibly direct banklent funds) were used to procure nuclear-related equipment. Noted in particular were a nuclear fuel compounder and a nose cone

The participants, who included some senior legal officials of the Agriculture Department, also said that illegal "payments required by Iraq of exporters wishing to participate in the Iraqi market may have been diverted into acquiring sensi-tive nuclear technologies." U.S. husinessmen, they said, had

complained that the Iraqis would not let them sell their products in Iraq unless they provided cash, trocks, spare parts and other equipment. Some companies did so, and those that would not go along, the minutes asserted, "were apparently kept on a black list and not allowed to participate in the Iraci market."

The documents did not identify the American companies, and investigators declined to.

Law enforcement agents and other government officials spoke in interviews of additional evidence. based on information obtained from intelligence operatives and others, that some food was diverted to Soviet-bloc nations and traded Lavoro fraud came to a crashing there for weapons. However, they end. Two U.S. employees of the branch, fearful that they might get did not identify these nations. This charge was oot contained in the caught, walked into the offices of minutes of the Oct. 13 meeting.

Iraq's participation in the aid offered to make a deal. program began in 1983, and by 1989 it was receiving \$1.1 billion in annual loan guarantees, making it by far the biggest participant in the

At the heart of most of the Iraqi financial operations in the United States was Bank Lavoro, which is largely owned by the government of Italy. The Italian government Rome, however, the raid set off a has insisted that it did not know of

Bank Lavoro's Atlanta branch was headed by an ambitious bank- about the impact a prosecution er named Christopher Drogoul and would have on U.S.-haqi relations.

For New Speaker Of U.K. House, It's 'Call Me Madam'

By Craig R. Whitney .
New York Times Service

LONDON - The House of Commons elected a 62-year-old Yorkshire woman, Betty Boothroyd, as its 155th speaker on Monday, making her the first woman to hold the office.

Miss Boothroyd, a member of the opposition Labor Party, is one of 60 women in the 651-member House of Commons that was elected on April 9. By 372 votes to 238, she defeated a Conservative, the former Northern Ireland Minister, Peter Brooke, the only other candi-

"Today you have certainly made history," the Conservative prime gratulating Miss Boothroyd, a former chorus-line dancer and secretary who has been sitting since 1970 on the back benches of the House of Commons.

Miss Boothroyd has enjoyed wide popularity, earning a reputation for fairness and impartiality as

deputy speaker to Bernard Weath-erill, who has retired. "Elect me for what I am, not for what I was born," she told the house after her nomination Mon-

day by a former Conservative cabinister, John Biffen. As speaker, she will preside over debates and decide who gets to speak. Members are required to address all their remarks to the speaker, and Miss Boothroyd, who has been a deputy speaker for the last five years, long ago made clear how they were to to do it with her in the chair: "Call me Madam," she in-

On Monday she was only "Madam Speaker-elect," since she will not formally take office until Tuesday. Then she will go to the House of Lords in a ceremony submitting herself to Queen Elizabeth II for automatic approval, and then claim all the "ancient and undoubted

rights and privileges" of the Com-mons for its members. Miss Boothroyd, alluding to the requirements for the job described by a predecessor in 1597 — voice great, carriage majestical, nature haughty and purse plentiful - told members before the vote, "It's true that in the past I may have been granted some physical agility, but

my carriage isn't all that majestical

place now dominated by 591 men who tend to jeer loudly, in chorus, in heated moments of debate would not be easy, she conceded.
"It will be a lonelier life than I

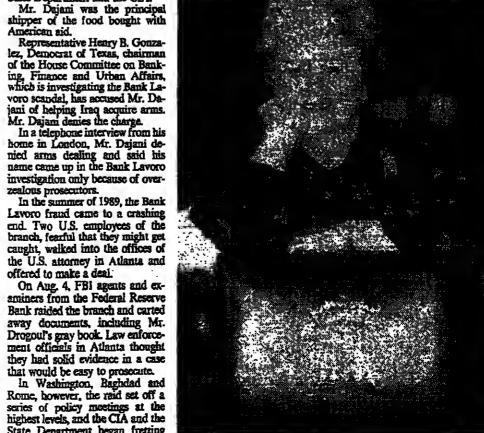
risters and opposition leaders at on either side near the speaker's chair, though Mr. Major appointed two women as members of his cabinet: Health Minister Virginia Bottomley and Employment Secretary Gillian Shephard.

Two women, Margaret Becket and Ann Clywd, are also trying to er of the Labor Party in a confusel race thrown open by Neil Kinnock's decision to resign as leader after failing to defeat Mr. Major or

Nominations to succeed him and his deputy, Roy Hattersley, have to be made by Tuesday, and require the support of at least 55 Labor km: members of Parliament each. Three base! Labor leaders, John Smith, Bryan when the Gould and Ken Livingstone, all in Livingstone, all

oak corridors of the House of Commons itself, there are precious few concessions to women members nearly 70 years after British women got the vote. There is a barber in the basement for the men, but no hairdresser for women. Some doors marked "Members Only" lead to

some woman's son," Miss Booth-royd has said. As speaker, she is expected to be strictly impartial. As a Labor Party member, she supported British membership in the European Community when the party was against it, and opposed its policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament in the early 1980s.



Betty Boothroyd, the first woman speaker in six centuries.

"Every male chauvinist was

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these illegalities.

Drogoul's gray book. Law enforcement officials in Atlanta thought they had solid evidence in a case that would be easy to prosecute. In Washington, Baghdad and series of policy meetings at the

highest levels, and the CIA and the State Department began fretting

Keeping order in an often unruly

have ever known before."

There are few women on the front benches, where government

April 9.

want to take Mr. Kinnock's place. Confusion about the rules for obtaining nominations, and resent-ment at the influence the country's labor unions will have in the leadership election in July, have made the proceedings "a hysterical mess," in the words of another influential party figure, Clare Short. The party issued another clarification of the nomination rules on Monday.







Individual approaches to fashion: A Marc Jacobs outfit, at left. At right, Barbara Bush and Hillary Clinton.

STYLE MAKERS

Naoki Sakal

· NOW, THE KONSEPUTA

OKYO - What do you get when you mix a designer and marketing specialist with an inventor? In Japan you get a konseputa, or conceptor, a wildly successful new breed of product designer. Conceptors are stretching the

traditional boundaries of design by embracing product development as part of their approach. Unlike designers, they oversee the entire life cycle of a product, from its inception to its marketplace introduction. Like fashion designers, they tend to deal in specialized markets. Like marketing experts, they read the pulse of the marketplace. And they bring a vision to products that

These guys are Henry Fords and Thomas Edisons on a smaller scale," Tucker Viemeister, vice president of Smart Design in New York, said during a recent visit to Tokyo. "They not only have new ideas, they have the control to push them through."

The seeds of concepting were first sown in Japan in the late 1970s by the versatile designer Yasuhiro Hamano. With uncanny foresight, Hamano developed the concept for and oversaw the completion of To-kyo's most successful "lifestyle" monuments today: the do-it-yourself department store Tokyo Hands, the design-oriented Axis building, and the chic From First

lashion building.
Hamano's achievements brought about a surge in behind-the-seemes concept consulting in the early 1980s. But it was Naoki Sakai, the 45-year-old university dropout who is today Japan's most famous and flamboyant conceptor, who finally 4" / gave it a name.

In addition to coining the term, Sakai popularized the profession through the head-turning ground-breaking, highly visible products he Atelier Coffret, a floral pattern ice



Sakai: The Japanese Thomas Edison of trendy design.

come overnight sensations, appealing to new markets and pioneering new styles.

"Sakai is the guru of trendy de-sign for the 1990s," Fumio Shimiz. editor of Fusion Planning, a high-profile Japanese design magazine said. "He has the vision to develop new products for our age."

AKAI acts as an antenna for companies trying to redefine their corporate identities or restructure their product lines. Nissan, for instance, was fighting an uphill battle against its stodgy image when it approached him and his design think tank, Water Studio, in 1983.

On Sakai's advice, the carmaker introduced the Pike series, a line of unusual-looking compact cars through the head-turning, ground-breaking, highly visible products he introduced in the late 1980s. From 1987 and 1991, the buglike Be-1. the Pike series, an offbeat line of the rugged Pao and the cute con-limited edition compact cars, to vertible Figaro cars were instant sellouts, even at prices as much as

Nissan spokesman, acknowledged that the cars were a turning point for the Nissan image.

Among his hit products, Sakai's detractors believe, the biggest hit so far has been himself. His regular appearances on dubious late night talk shows have earned him a reputation as a publicity hound.

More importantly, many feel that his glossy products have failed to address important design issues in a timely way. "Developing ecologically sound products is the most valuable contribution a conceptor can make today," Fumi Masuda, a prominent conceptor said. "Sakai

has completely ignored that." While most conceptors are trained designers, Sakai comes from a fashion and marketing background. He works, as he put it, "like a movie director, hiring a dif-ferent cast for every project."

As an outsider, however, he has brought an innovative, if not uni-versally respected, outlook to his work. "Most conceptors are concream in three flavors and designs. 180 percent above those of stan-his eye-catching products have be-dard models. Yukihiro Ingawa, a cerned with what consumers need."

Masuda said, "But Sakai is mainly concerned with what they want' By all accounts, his nose for the new has proven next to infallible.

Sakai holds up the "Brand Matrix," a "map of human nature" he invented to isolate markets, as the secret to his success. Divided into nme categories of varying sizes, ranging from young junior to adults and from "conservative" to "aggressive," it distinguishes itself from other market research tools by identifying consumers based on personality type.

According to Sakai, a typical "conservative" or "antheotic stage" woman wears Chanel and Christian Dior clothes while a typical "aggressive" or "performance stage" woman favors Issey Miyake and Jean-Paul Gaultier, for examole. In all, Sakai has identified 10 brands within each group, accounting for a total of 900 labels.

As the first step in developing a product, Water Studio conducts extensive interviews with consumers in the targeted market. For an Olympus camera geared at the "performance stage," for example,
"We asked consumers about their furniture, their shoes, their fantasies, their favorite movies, every-

thing," Sakai said. MONG the responses, two things stood out. One, a preference for metal surfaces, eventually translated into the camera's aluminum body; the other, an affection for the film "Brazil" contributed to its appealing retro-fu-ture design. Produced in 1988 in a limited edition of 20,000 and sold for about \$400, "O-product" was a critical and commercial success.

It's no coincidence, perhaps, that Water Studio's most thoughtful products, like the 'O-product," have been targeted at people much like Sakai and his 20-member staff. "We are part of our own major market," he has acknowledged. "The well-heeled, young, turn-of-the-century, cosmopolitan, audiovisual info junky."

Carol Lutfy

The '90s American Woman Her Look Is More Confident and More Eclectic

By Cathy Horyn Special to the Herald Tribune

ASHINGTON — It sounds strange, one must admit, but Barbara Bush may just be on the cutting edge of fashion. She wears her skirts short - but not too short. She has a knack for picking out cheerful colors, which certainly brighten up the campaign trail. And like a lot of Americans these days, she recycles. The first lady isn't one to give up on a garment

just because it's got a little age.
What goes on in the White House, or come what goes on in the white House, or comes out the door on a pair of pumps, is not unlike what's happening in fashion across the United States this spring. Having initially resisted shorter skirts, women now wear them like urban uniforms and grumble at the suggestion that hemlines may be tumbling by fall. And though the recent ready-to-wear collections in Europe were shrouded in black, one has only to take a walk down Madison Avenue in New take a walk down Madison Avenue in New York to know that people aren't yet inclined to dress for a funeral.

A lot of people seem to be feeling a bit more charitable toward fashion than perhaps they did when the '80s ended with so much talk about conspicuous consumption and fashion

overkill. "I think women in America look better than they have in a long time," says Ellin Saltzman, who recently left Macy's to become fashion director at Bergdorf Goodman. Maybe the col-lective message of shorter hemlines, leaner suits, snappier colors and better haircuts has finally sunk in, giving women a kind of bench-

mark for self improvement.

Look at Hillary Clinton. There are any number of reasons why she intrigues people, not the least of which is her striking appearance. And yet 10 years ago she might well have gone numoticed—just another invisible lawyer with hig glesses and mounts became hair. big glasses and mousy brown hair.

It is also pretty clear that some of the old stereotypes — about fashion, political wives, cultural differences — no longer apply. When Laura Hont moved to Washington from Dallas last year, she heard all about intolerance for fashion inside the Beltway. "But it's not exactly true," says Hunt. "There are groups of people here who like to dress. It is possible, in fact, to attend three or four

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women looked quite good," reports Aniko Gaal Schott, who was a buyer at Garfinkel's for many years and now sells real estate in Georgetown. "But I've never thought Washington was a dowdy city." As it happens, the current buzz at cocktail parties is about dressmakers — who has the best one.

Not long ago, Marc Jacobs spent some time abroad — in Barcelona, Berlin, Capri and Paris — and the New York designer thinks "young,

It's true that Americans do not necessarily get their ideas about fashion from the runways.

hip people are the same wherever you go." They are listening to music that has been sampled and remixed, and wearing clothes that are as eclectic as the furniture in their living rooms. "Who's to say when you're supposed to wear patent leather shoes?" asks Jacobs, who not only had patent leather Beatle boots in his fall collection for Perry Ellis but python and pony ones as well. "Those rules are so archaic."

If anything goes at home and abroad, it's because everything is accessible. "What you take from the mix makes you an individual," says Jacobs, who believes that the '90s may prove to be a more spontaneous era of personal style. Such a view seems to reflect the optimism of the moment, and the feeling among many women that they no longer want to blend into a corporate or politically correct landscape.

And yet it's also true that Americans do not necessarily get their ideas about fashion from the runways, that a lot of clothes are bought through catalogues or at places like The Gap, and that many opinions about "appropriate dressing" remain almost dogmatic. Not long ago, for instance, The Washington Post ren a series of pictures showing how a conventional woman's suit from Brooks Brothers could be worn five different ways — from frumpy to sexy. The column produced letters of rebuke from women who said the sexy version would not only be unwearable but would invite sexual parties a week in Washington between now and

the summer recess of Congress. We were out nearly every night last week and I must say the suit would be considered fashionable, if not

Linda Dresner, who owns three bounques in Michigan and New York, travels to Europe a lot, and what she notices among American women is a reluctance to let go of certain habits, like big han and heavy makeup. "In Europe, women are wearing skinny pants, interesting shoes and a jacket that's tight around the bosom," she says. "In this country, a woman is more likely to wear a skirt, clear stockings and not such fascinating shoes. She looks refined ically, but a little overgroomed and not so confident in her skin." Even when women have all the right accessories — Chanel or Versace bags, Manolo Blahnik slides, Hermes stoles — they look, "too obvious," she says.

When Saltzman is abroad, she notices how European women cleverly mix new and old clothes together. "I think they have a talent for pulling themselves together," she says. "Americans are not as confident about that. Last year's clothes look like last year's clothes."

There are so many divergent opinions about what constitutes fashion in the United States that a person who might be hip in New York would be overdressed in Los Angeles and un-derdressed in Washington. As Jacobs puts it, In New York, you're a bit more button in L.A., a little more unbuttoned." On the other hand, the tourists who stand in line outside the White House look pretty much like Americans everywhere: polo shirts, blue jeans, sneakers, famry packs and baseball hats.

HAT Barbara Bush has not been subjected to the same scrutiny as her predecessor suggests either that peo-ple think she looks just fine or that her clothes are attractive but not particularly noteworthy. As it happens, that perspective says a lot about how many Americans view fashion these days -with an interest bordering on detachmen

They have found the means to dress well short skirts, panismits, opaque stockings and such. They watch MTV for trends and buy them at The Gap. And when they go abroad, they don't feel quite as conspicuous as they once did, because, after all, the world is a far more casual place.

Cathy Horyn is the fashion editor of The Washington Post.

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George IV: Prince With a Collector's Flair By Rita Reif

ONDON - Remembered more as a passionate collector than as a ruler of the British Empire. George IV was a man of sumptuous taste. His flair was demonstrated in the 18th-century French treasures he bought to fill Carlton House, his

In 1820, after becoming king, he demolished Carlton House, because it was too small for his exquisitely inlaid cabinets, Sevres dinner services and gilded clocks, and began to significantly enlarge Buckingham Palace. He died in 1830, before the renovation was completed. Now scores of George IV's finest

possessions are assembled in the Oueen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace in "Carlton House: The Past Glories of George IV's Pal-ace," the largest exhibition of this collection ever held.

The show, which opened in January and remains through October, XV drop-front desk decorated with 1806, while still Prince of Wales.

Prince Regent, George was on a nonstop shopping spree. During that time be furnished both Carlton House and the more exotic Brighton Pavilion in Brighton.

"The exhibition is just a window on Carlton House," said Sir Geof-frey de Bellaigue, the director of the Queen's Collection, of which this is a small part. "One could easily do another exhibition of easily do another exhibition of mask in a surburst—suggests that equally important material without it was owned by Louis XIV. a single duplication. The exhibition is an eclectic mix

of paintings, furniture, decorations, silver, porcelains and weap-ous — a total of 215 items ranging from what were period styles to modern when George bought them.
"He was collecting antiques in
the early 19th century, long before
it was fashionable." Sir Geoffrey

For example, in 1820 when Neoclassicism was giving way to Goth-ic, George acquired one of the show's Rococo triumphs: a Louis the silver service George ordered in

covers a 40-year period when, as the Prince of Wales and later the Prince Regent. George was on a before the French Revolution.

Japanese lacquer panels that was that took about 20 years to complete.

Prince Regent. George was on a before the French Revolution.

That same year he also bought another outmoded artifact: a 17thcentury clock and stand, aswirl with the Baroque curves and the with mythological creatures and foil-backed pewter and tortoise-shell inlays that were trademarks of André-Charles Boulle, Louis XIV's cabinetmaker. The motif on the dramatic impact He wanted to greate dramatic impact He wanted to surclock's crest - a grided Apollo

TOT all of George's furniture is opulent. Far more sober is a late-18th-century cabinet by Adam Weisweiler, described by Sir Geoffrey as "one of the bandsomest pieces of furniture in the Louis XVI style in the Royal Collection." Neoclassical in design, it is embellished with pietra dura

panels of inlaid marble birds and

flowers made a century earlier in

Florence, Far more spectacular was

by taste makers like Paul Storr and Philip Rundell, the tureens, candelabra, buckets and ewers are awash classical imagery.

"He was a showman," Sir Geofdramatic impact. He wanted to sur-round himself with things that amazed and astonished."

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Herald Eribune.

A Vacuum in Europe

As the fighting in Yugoslavia goes on talking with the president of Serbia, Slobo-and on, it is demonstrating with abomina-dan Milosevic, who more than any other ble clarity that the world at present bas no person is responsible for this tragedy. They effective way to stop a war.

To stop a war requires a combination of armed force, political authority and determination that does not currently exist in Europe. The discipline of the Cold War was too cruel and menacing to invite any nostalgia now. but. as Yugoslavia sbows. there is no visible progress yet toward a different way of keeping the peace.

The succession of diplomatic events on Friday was discouraging. The foreign ministers of France. Germany and Poland, meeting in France, expressed the hope that the United Nations would send a peacekeeping force to Bosnia, where the worst of the fighting is in progress. But in New York the secretary-general said there was no chance whatever of a UN peacekeeping force as long as the fighting continues. The United Nations does not want to get military forces under its flag mixed up in a three-sided civil war. The United Nations is ready to send troops to guard a truce, as prepared to fight to impose a peace.

In Washington, meanwhile, a senior official of the State Department - not identified, under the rules of the briefing described to reporters his recent mission to Yugoslavia. He spent five and a half hours

came to no agreement. The American official's conversations in Croatia and elsewhere were no more encouraging.

An arms embargo has been in effect since

last summer, but there are plenty of arms in Yugoslavia, and the country has the capacity to manufacture more. Economic sanctions, the diplomat accurately observed. rarely work. He might have added that the European Community has offered sub-stantial economic aid as an incentive in the peace negotiations, but none of the parties seems much interested in economic aid. They are more interested in fighting, although the fighting is destroying their economy and much else.

The legal and political circumstances in Yugoslavia are particularly unfavorable to the usual kinds of international intervention. It is a civil war over secession, not an invasion of one country by another. There is no simple way to settle the territorial disputes. Blame is widely sbared on all sides. But it remains true that the continued fighting, after nearly a year, indicates a vacuum in Europe. Nobody bas the authority or will - no government, no alliance of governments or international body - to stop the slaughter.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Promise of Peace

Middle East peace talks seem certain to survive a fifth round in Washington that began yesterday. Nobody expects major breakthroughs before Israel's June 23 national elections, but the vital signs look better for two reasons. A wrangle over the location of the next round of talks has been resolved. And Israel now seems ready to put on the table its plans for bolding elections in the disputed West Bank and Gaza.

Grandstanding and sniping have slowed the talks' momentum since last October's breakthrough Arab-Israeli meeting in Madrid, Prime Minister Yitzhak Sbamir's government bas made the most of what it claims is a pro-Arab tilt by President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker. Exasperation has been mutual, clouding the separate but related argument over Mr. Shamir's request for S10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees for resettling Jews from the former Soviet Union.

It bas been an anguishing experience for many Americans, Jews and non-Jews, Democrats and Republicans, to find themselves at odds with a valued ally over loans and peace talks. But Mr. Shamir forced the confrontation. His party is committed to permanent rule of West Bank territories held since 1967, a claim contested by other Israelis and opposed by successive U.S. administrations. This long-standing dispute boiled to the surface when Israel embarked on a massive buildup of Jewish settlements in the West

elections. The parties to this week's talks -Israel. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians - have named Rome as an acceptable venue for the next round. Israel had sought a site in the Middle East, which Arabs opposed as bestowing tacit recognition on Israel. Rome is a sensible compromise, and it meets the valid Israeli complaint that talks in Washington repeatedly embroil the State

Department in procedural wrangles. As important, Israel also seems ready to talk about Palestinian elections, a rudimentary step omitted from its previous autonomy proposal. A homegrown Palestinian leadership bas put forward a plan for an assembly to provide interim self-rule. The likely Israeli counterproposal would be limited to municipal elections. The Palestinians are certain to reject that as inadequate. Yet until parallel plans are on the table,

there can be no bargaining on substance,
Four previous rounds of talks yielded
meager fruit true enough. But nobody has
walked away, and for the first time in decades deeply estranged neighbors are rou-tinely talking to each other. It speaks vol-umes about opinion in Israel that Mr. Shamir, although he inveighs against alleged U.S. unfairness, sees political benefit in taking part in the talks. Whatever the short-term tempests, the promise of real peace is in the air. For Washington, the wisest course is to speak softly during the Israeli campaign, and let that promise speak for itself.

Non to Nuclear Tests

nuclear testing issue that a Western country and American ally, France, has joined Russia on the short list of avowed nuclear countries observing a testing moratorium. Lobbying by environmentalists and the ebbing of the Cold War made the difference in both cases. In Paris as well as in Moscow, bowever, advocates of testing point to continued American tests to justify an early end of the pause. It seems that a testing moratorium, or extension of the 29-year-old partial nuclear test ban treaty to underground explosions, is again on the Washington agenda.

The fading of the Soviet threat and the success of Soviet/Russian-American arms control have taken much of the old passion out of the American debate over a comprehensive test ban. At least until now, moreover, there has been reason to continue some testing: to ensure the reliability and safety of a reduced but still overwhelmingly powerful stockpile, and generally to keep nuclear deterrence credible.

But things keep on changing. The least reliable weapons - tactical, old and naval weapons - are now being withdrawn. Concern about Trident safety remains, but the constituency for new-weapons designs shrinks as the requirement to maintain a great-power technological edge dissolves. The Gulf War demonstrated a great leap

It is a landmark in the evolution of the forward in the utility of conventional weapons in a post-Cold War context where the other side bas no Soviet nuclear backup. Another great leap forward has been taken in acceptance of ever more intrusive arms control verification.

Ultimately, the issue comes down to a judgment of whether a ban is necessary or least highly desirable to enable the United States to impede nuclear prolifera-tion elsewhere. In the past there have been grounds to wonder whether American testing restraint would in fact stop or slow the nuclear access of the Iraqs, Israels, Indias, Pakistans and North Koreas of the world. It seems clear, however, that a comprehensive test ban would give its nuclear signers greater standing to demand that non-nuclear countries not test and that the above-named countries, which blur their nuclear status, not move on to "weaponize" any bombs-in-the-basement. A comprebensive ban could also bead off a gathering international drive to limit renewal of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty on grounds that the nuclear powers have ignored their explicit treaty obligation to achieve a full testing ban.

Russia and France are moving the final distance. The United States needs to examine carefully whether it should join them. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Burmese military leadership's record of burnan rights violations has deteriorated senters is neither a magnanimous move nor since its massacre of pro-democracy demon-something the average Burmese citizen can strators in 1988. The general election held in rejoice over. The crux of the matter is that 1989 was followed by a systematic and ruth-1989 was followed by a systematic and ruthless campaign where key leaders of the Na1989 election. Daw Aung San Sun Kyi
tional League for Democracy, which won a should be freed immediately and a transfer landslide majority, were eliminated and Daw of power to a civilian administration speedily Aung San Suu Kyi was put under house implemented. Regional leaders should unarrest. In spite of ASEAN's cautious stance dertake a thorough review of policy toward [avoiding] open criticism, a few ASEAN Rangoon. The vaguely defined "constructive states, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, could not avoid speaking out against Bur-ma's alleged persecution of its Muslim minorities on its western border, a policy that mal into the mainstream of Southeast Asia. has triggered a massive exodus of refugees

Change Thai Policy on Burma into Bangladesh. Against this background, the latest announcement about loosening [the regime's] elampdown on political dis of power to a civilian administration speedily engagement" policy recently adopted by Thailand should give way to a clearer, more progressive program of action to help [Bur-- Bangkok Post.

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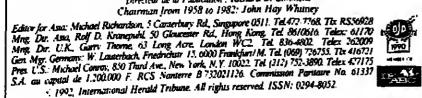
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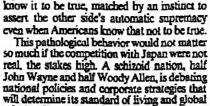
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Ins pathological behavior would not matter so much if the competition with Japan were not real, the stakes high. A schizoid nation, half John Wayne and half Woody Allen, is debating national policies and corporate strategies that will determine its standard of fiving and global role for the next several decades. It would be not to think that there are incorporate or the next several decades. nice to think that these choices will be based on more than which of the two personalities happens to be out at the moment Let's look at the two faces of America:

If they say it about us, it can't be true. After George Bush's trip to Japan with Detroit's Big Three in tow, a rapid-fire sequence of charges about the state of America's economy has come from its new economica. ic rival. American workers are illiterate, declares one Japanese official. Don't buy an American car if it was built on a Monday or a Friday, another adds; the workers are either hung over from their weekend or distracted in advance of the coming weekend. Even the

America has an illiteracy rate of 13 percent. Japan's illiteracy rate is I percent.

prime minister piles on with the opinion that Americans have lost their work ethic.

The predictable response: national outrage Education Secretary Lamar Alexander took grave offense: "They were wrong about our being less productive. They vastly overestimated the number of illiterate workers we have, and we didn't need the Japanese lecturing us on what it takes to be a good American." But how farfetched are these charges? You

don't have to go to a Big Three auto plant to discover that the real world may be a good deal more like what the Japanese say than Americans would like to admit.

Consider Motorola, a company that is highly regarded. In 1985, Motorola decided to build a new cellular phone plant outside Chicago rather than in Malaysia or Singapore. The company understood that it needed a well trained and motivated work force, so it administered a simple math test to see how much training its workers needed. The startling result: Only 40 percent passed a test with questions as simple as "Ten is what percent of 100?"

OPINION

Americans on Japan: Outraged, Awed and Wrong

By Alan Webber and William Taylor

C AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The bra-vado matched with paranoia that once Ultimately, after a company-wide educa-tional assessment of its 25,000 manufacturing marked the American response to the Soviet Union now characterizes reactions to Japan: and support workers, Motorola discovered that only half could perform at the seventh grade level in math and English. Today it costs Motorola \$60 million per year to operate its own training "university," plus another an impulse to refute whatever the other side says about America even when Americans \$60 million in lost work time.

If the Japanese say outrageous things about America's work ethic, perhaps, just perhaps, it is because Americans have been saying those same things about themselves for some time. It is an accepted Americanism, not a Japanese invention, to avoid buying a car built on a Monday or a Friday. American auto quality has improved from its recent dark days, but wouldn't an owner still like to know on which day of the week the car was built - unless, of course, it happens to be Japanese?

But there is no need to rely on quaint consumer folk wisdom. Listen to the testimomy of Ben Hamper, a refugee from General Motors: "Hell, when you get right down to it. General Motors management doesn't even pay much heed to the drinking habits of its own work force. They realize it would be a massive and futile effort on their part to attempt to stymic a widespread tradition.

We could summon additional witnesses. We could interview the coked-up New York City motorman who wrecked his train last year, or the drunken Northwest Airlines pilots who took their passengers on a fun-filled ride.
Recently, the blue-ribbon Commission on the Skills of the American Work Force con-ducted a broad survey of companies and their workplace worries. To its surprise, the panel did not hear dire reports about a lack of

technical skills, although a few companies reported skills shortages. Instead, 80 percent of the companies worried about the work force's social skills—reliable attendance, enthusiastic and constructive behavior. America has an illiteracy rate of 13 percent

and a functional illiteracy rate much higher; Japan's illiteracy rate is 1 percent. America's average productivity rate still exceeds Japan's, as Lamar Alexander anguly noted, but it rose at one-fourth the rate of Japan's in the past 10 years. The Japanese are merely telling Ameri-cans what Americans already know to be true.

If it's theirs vs. ours, theirs is better.

One of the great things about schizophrenia is that for every one side there is a flip side. The flip side to the urge to refute every damaging truth offered up by the opponent is the need to confess to even more damaging ontruths, sur-rendering the field before the game even starts. John Wayne becomes Woody Allen.

Just as Pentagon planners once grossly exag-gerated the relative strength and competence of decade, Japan's vaunted industrial policy ma-

By Leslie H. Gelb

the Soviet military, so last fall, for example, Congress's Office of Technology Assessment published a 375-page tome on industrial policy that chronicled Japan's apparently unstoppable rise in everything from semiconductors and computers to machine tools and aerospace.

emerging from think tanks, read like an indus-trial autopsy of the United States. But wait! Let's re-ask the question that a senator once posed to the Pentagon with respect to swapping military forces with the

The report, in the pattern of many others

On the shop floor and in boardrooms, America's longterm competitive strength is both wide and deep.

Soviets. In the current competition, United States vs. Japan, industry by industry, who would you rather be? And we are not talking about fast food, movies or rock music, the globally dominant end products of American pop culture. We are talking about high-value, high-wage industries: computers, telecom-munications, aerospace, software, biotechnol-

ogy, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

The answer today is the same as the Joint Chiefs' answer of a decade ago. In these industries and many others the "Japanese threat" is nonexistent, wildly overstated or real but perfectly manageable with basic adstments in policy and corporate practices.

Think about computers. For years, prophets of doom have warned that the U.S. computer industry was about to meet the fate of autos. Japan's control of components like memory chips and displays, the argument went, would invariably let them move up the technology "food chain" and dominate computers as well.
Today Japan's computer challenge looks more
like a paper tiger than a juggernant.
The three giants of Japanese computing,
Fujitsu, NEC and Hitachi, control 75 percent
of the Japanese market but just 3 percent of the

world market outside Japan (an interesting comment on Japan's protectionism as well as on its weakness in computers). In personal computers, where the threat to U.S. power has always been thought most severe. Japanese brands account for only 11 percent of PCs sold in America, despite huge investments to try to crack the U.S. market, in software, which everyone agrees will be more important than hardware in the 1990s, Japan harely exists, Or think about biotechnology. For the past

chine has declared that it will be a leader in biotech. But in 1991, U.S. biotechnology raised more capital and launched more new products than in any year in its history. There are now than in any year in its listory. There are now nearly 250 publicly traded biotechnology companies in the United States, and one of every six new products approved by the FDA last year was biotechnology-related.

For all the ineptitude and sloth in Washington, on the shop floor and in Fortune 500

boardrooms Amenica's long-term competitive strength is both wide and deep.

The global competitive landscape has changed. The economic model with which Japan scored so many victories in the 1980s — a model premised on cheap capital and fabulously disciplined mass manufacturing — is giving way to a new logic of competition that emphasizes creativity and speed. A world in which the numble power of innovation sur-passes the brute force of economies of scale

and massive capital spending is a world in which the United States will flourish.

A vivid symbol of this transformation is the fact that the stock market value of Microsoft, the flagship company of the new American economy, equals the combined stock market value of Honda and Sony, two of the flagship companies of the Japanese miracle. In other words, it takes about as much money (\$22 words, it takes about as much money (\$22 billion or so) to buy a wild-eyed, 10,000-person software company as it does to buy Japan's most international antonaker and its most famous consumer-electronics manufacturer. It is time for Uncle Sam to exchange both

John Wayne and Woody Allen for a whole new persona. There are same and competent compa-mies that confront America's problems on the shop floor by carefully selecting their workers and investing heavily in those they choose. They then take on the Japanese with fervor and daring, rewriting the rules of competition in the same way that Toyota, Nissan and Honda have rewritten the rules in cars.

Motorola and Microsoft are two obvious and interaction candidates for therapeutic candidates for therapeutic candidates. There are plenty more: Intel, Merck, Emerson Electric, Corning, to name just a few.

We Americans have plenty of work to do on

the big problems we have created for ourselves in the past 10 years, but finding solutions depends on clear-eyed realism. The more we tell ourselves that outside criticism is unwarranted, the more we lose touch with reality. The more we tell ourselves that we are automatically losers, the more we start to believe it. The Japanese already believe it. After all, they have been hearing it from us.

Mr. Webber is editorial director and Mr. Taylor a contributing editor of the Harvard Business Review, They contributed this com-

Three American Visions of a Worrisome Period Ahead for Asia

N EW YORK — This column was supposed to be about China. It was going to key off Nicholas Kristof's terrific and alarming articles in The New York Times recently about China's 50 percent increase in military spending in the last three years and the ardently anti-Ameri-can tone of its internal debates.

But in calling around to Asia bands, I ran into a still livelier, larger and more worrisome debate. The experts see Asia bubbling with the kind of strategic turmoil and uncertainty that could inspire high orders of diplomatic tangling and danger.

States are disinterating and ris-

States are disintegrating and ris-ing up in Europe, all much in West-ern limelight. Yet the same forces at play in Asia remain somewhat out of Western focus. To America's Asia hands, the Oriental upheavals loom more ominously than the European For history — Japan in World War II, Korea and Vietnam — is never out of their thoughts.

They do not predict new wars. But they are worried, and they are searching for a way to understand their dynamic and volatile region, for some strategic/intellectual net. In my meanderings I found three approaches: Holbrookian School of

New Triangular Diplomacy, Abramowitzian Academy of Internal Preocupations and Mystery Man's Theory of a Chinese-Iranian Connection.
All three of these Asia hands are old and close friends of mine and of each other. And they are threatening

with legal action and letters to the editor for presumptive misrepresentation of their views. But to know them is to forgive me for honest beense in summarizing their sometimes sparsely developed views.

Richard Holbrooke, architect of the Carter administration's successful Asia policy and now a mildly overweight investment banker, sees a

new kind of triangular diplomacy dominating the region. He argues that the Washington-Beijing-Moscow russle has been superseded by a

Washington-Beijing-Tokyo straggle.
The key questions, he says, are who will fill the vacuums being left by the disappearance of the Soviet Union and the perceived retreat of American power, and how. He espe-cially sees China maneuvering to slow down the spread of Japanese power, but unwilling to use a "hostile" Washington as the countercomplicated, he believes, by the fact that everybody invests in and trades

with everybody else.

Morton Abramowitz, formerly a premier U.S. career diplomat noted for his can-do pessimism and now a foundation president, thinks this is old think. He does not cuvision a return to classical balancing acts.

And he notes that the Washington and Tokyo points of the triangle are far stronger than Beijing's. In any event, he feels that Asian nations are mostly preoccupied with making money and internal affairs.

To him, there are two potentially

transforming events in the region; the unification of Korea, which could become a minor dynamo threatening its neighbors; and the possible breakdown of China, which would generate enormons political uncertainties. The biggest issue, he maintains, is whether China will stay together or "regionalize" after

Mystery Man, mildly terrified at being identified, also frets most about China and Chinese absorp-tion with internal political control and national disintegration. He sees China blaming Washington for making matters worse with human rights and trade pressures, and seeking to blunt these pressures.

But China cannot seem to buy off Washington by cooperating with U.S. diplomacy in places like Cambodia, And Beying feels unable to play off Tokyo against Washington. So, Mystery Man sees China forging a desperate and dangerous extraregional alliance, by means of missile and nuclear sales, with Iran. Although the three Asia bands

offer different strategic slants, they appear to agree on a critical and surprising point. Tokyo and Washington, despite substantial money conflicts, have powerful common interests and can work things out. RA COULLS asions delweer was ington and Beijing over arms, trade and human rights could get out of hand, leaving Japan and everyone else at loose and perilous ends.

Remembering history, the three men also agree on this: The United States had better maintain a sizable, active and smart presence in Asia. The New York Times:

With the Enemy Gone, America Has to Cope With Its Friends

WASHINGTON — Without the Kremlin threat to resolve or marginalize problems for them. America and its allies are entering an era of permanent tensions. Allied institutions that served to defuse such tensions during the Cold War will have to be overhauled or supplemented with

other institutional arrangements. Today, Japan is cited by Americans as their main adversary. France is spoken of by a White House official in interagency meetings as "a strategic adversary." Germany's muscular diplomacy in the Yugoslav crisis draws crincism in Washington for undue "assertiveness."

The allies reciprocate with their own unease as they watch America debate how it will organize what Secretary of State James Baker now calls 'a new and better world order."

Nowhere is that unease more apparent than in the European and Japa-nese response to the Bush administration's approach to the former Soviet Union. Washington's long periods of seeming inactivity end in fremied haste to get something done quickly to hold a humanitarian aid conference (in Washington, with Mr. Baker presiding) or to announce a Group of Seven economic stabilization package (in prime presidential campaign time).

Many allied officials interpret this seamingly chaotic behavior as a calculated U.S. effort to keep tight control on allied policy toward Russia and keep others off balance. "They might as well hang a sign outside that says "Strategy session in progress — allies need not apply," a senior French official said to me in Paris recently.

American officials alternate between descripts the servers descripts.

tween denying these tensions and saying they have always existed. Trade friction or burden sharing, they assert, have been overshadowed in the past by the common need to confront the Soviet threat. But on recent trips to Europe and Japan I found a new tex-ture and depth to the concern over America's intention to maintain its once unchallenged leadership.

Headlines are devoted to unseemly spitting matches - an exchange between Washington and Bonn on German interest rates, or American unhappiness with Japan's "checkbook diplomacy" in Operation Desert Storm. But the serious problems have little to do with momentary mishandling of issues by Washington, Tokyo, Paris or Bonn. They are not suscepti-ble to quick fixes by allied summitry By Jim Hoagland

and a soothing exchange of messages.

For more than four decades, America has practiced alliance management through NATO and the U.S.-Japan security treaty, with ad hoc use of the Group of Seven, the United Nations and a few other international institutions. Washington professes a new commitment to collective engagement" and promises to lighten up on the management controls. But increasingly, allied officials question whether policymakers have yet understood how radical a shift is needed in organizing a more cooperative struc-

'America's role will not be the same, and neither will Japan's. We must change so that the relationship can remain the same.'

ture to pursue common goals and con-

tain common tensions. "Trade frictions are here to stay," one of the most senior political leaders of the Japanese government told me in Tokyo as we discussed the \$43 billion trade surplus that Japan ran with America last year and will repeat this year. "Americans will have to learn to live with them, without a lot of drama and resentment. So will we."

It is not just that the Cold War has ended. Of equal importance is the end of the era of American political leadership of the West that was shaped by the experiences of World War IL Immersed in the Cold War and

their own problems, Americans have devoted little thought to the impact that the war of a half-centry ago has continued to have on domestic polities and public attitudes in Europe and Asia. But what is happening as that impact fades into history shows how strong it has been.

Right-wing extremists and racist politicians whose ideas had long been discredited by the Nazi era scored significant gains in Germany, France and Italy in regional and national elections in recent weeks. The presence of large numbers of Arab, Turkish or African workers, and the apprehension that turmoil in North Africa and

the Middle East will spur new waves of immigration into Western Europe, have quickly replaced the Soviet menace as the source of fear and anxiety in Germany, Italy and France. Voters turned to ecological and oth-

er protest parties. The Cold War bo-nus that parties like the Christian Democrats in Italy or in Germany could expect to receive as the group best able to support U.S. policies and to fight communism at home appears to be croding rapidly as other concerns come to dominate voters' agendas. This will gradually reshape the political ties between America and the

other industrial democracies. So will the passing of what I think of as the Spam Generation of allied leaders, men shaped by the war. Visitors who have listened to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa or Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl discuss America trave probably beard the same anecdotes and sentiments from two men who

speak with evident sincerity about the "generosity" of America in helping rebuild their countries. They both experienced the war and American occupation. They saw Gis distributing cans of Spam and other food. They personally recall the purposeful opening up of American mar-kets to Japanese and German manu-

factured goods as a way of rebuilding those war-devastated economies. Mr. Miyazawa, Mr. Kohl and others of their generation equate a longterm U.S. military presence with stability and prosperity in their region. German and Japanese politicians over 60 are careful how they say it in public, but many see the American presence as helpful in containing the militaristic impulses that led their countries to

disaster in World War II. Japan, Mr. Miyazawa is quick to tell visitors, will never be a military power again, never commit the same mistakes. By keeping a military presence in Asia, America reassures Japan's neighbors, he suggests.

Germans of a certain age also por-

tray an American military presence in Europe as having an important sedative effect on the Continent's historic long as the Americans are around. American and European defense specialists meeting in Munich recently

rivalries. Germany's neighbors need not fear that Germans will turn from making Mercedes to making war as

endorsed this view of American troops

as a security blanket protecting Euro-peans and Asians not from Russians but from themselves. The experts seemed stumped when asked how governments would sell this view to younger generations of Japanese, Germans and Americans who have been taught that a half-century of democracy and free enterprise have transformed the former Axis countries into stable, nonbelligerent societies. This was the basis for the Bush administration's enthusi-astic support for German unification. Younger politicians show little interest in the themes of virtuous America

Japan from themselves.
Ichiro Ozawa, who is 50, smiled broadly when I asked him about the differences between the way his generation and that of Mr. Miyazawa, 71, view the Japanese-American relation-ship. Mr. Ozawa, former secretary-general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, is widely regarded as a

protecting potentially evil Germany or

future prime minister who will bring significant change to the way leader-ship is exercised in Japan.

He has been a key figure in the LDP's effort to get the Diet to authorize participation. rize participation by Japanese troops

ations. He pushed for a tax to fin Japan's \$13 billion contribution to Operation Desert Storm so that "the people would feel the effect of Japanese involvement." He finds it totally unnecessary to reassure an American visitor that Japan will never return to militarism, a view he takes for granted

The older generation "are people who have believed that the way Japanese-U.S. policies have evolved is in fact for the best and will continue in that way ... Japan has come this far without bearing the cost for its own security. Even discussing that has been taboo. The idea was that we should just pursue economic goals and the Americans will continue to be a good

big brother taking care of us."

Mr. Ozawa's generation perceives
the relationship differently. "We think things are changing. We will have to put a lot of effort into taking over that part of the burden that should have been ours all along in a cooperative structure. America's role will not be the same, and neither will Japan's. We must change so that the relationship can remain the same."

The Washington Past.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Nay to Women LONDON - Sir Albert Rollit

moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill yesterday [April 27]. Mr. Gladstone was expected in Lon-don to vote against the bill against which he has already launched his pamphletary thunder. He said the Bill was revolutionary and a reversal of the order of nature. All these expressions were applied to a mere proposal to confer on duly qualified women a vote which they had long and advantageously exercised in municipal government. On a vote the Bill was negatived and thrown out.

1917: Fighting at Last

NEW YORK -- When informed that a gun named after him on board the Atlantic Transport liner Mongolia had sunk a German submarine, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said today [April 27] that the news greatly pleased him

unner and the crew. He added Thank Heaven some Americans have at last begun to fight. We have been altogether too long purely at the receiving end of this war which Germany has waged against us."

1942: Germans Accused

KUYBYSHEV, Russia — [From our New York edition:] Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in a note today [April

27] fixed the responsibility for anothics committed by German officers and soldiers in Russia on the German Government which carefully worked out a campaign of horrors and issued orders for its execution. This German plan accounted for the wholesale robberies, destruction of cities and villages, enslavement of labor, evacuation of civilians to Germany and liquidation of Soviet culture in terntory occupied by the Nazis, Molotov said. He supported his charge with evidence from the staffs of German and he congramlated the captain, the armies defeated by the Red Army.

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priced that it will be a leader in 1991. U.S. biotechnology and 1992 at the least more new production of the least maked biotechnology are the trained brotechnology on the state of the st A Trained by Congression Competing a suppositive landscape by a suppositive model with which is a many victories in the 1986. sed as their sipilal and lab ind the Parish Charge of the competition to

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3 AND 50 YEARS AGO

the article to the wife which we will be a start to the wife which we will be a start to the war which is a start 1942: Germans Accept

NO YOR COMMON WINDS chairs in a row as a teacher held up Pictures of a kite, a dragon, and NOW YORK COMMISSION OF A STANFORM OF THE PROPERTY OF A STANFORM OF THE PROPERTY OF A STANFORM OF A S other objects, calling on the stu-dents to identify them. What is this shape?" she then sid, toking up first a square, a manife, and then a circle. The pick up their children ex-lessed anxiety about subjecting their youngsters to such pressures. But they reasoned that it would be worth it it their children got into private schools early and did not have to worry about passing examidesignated to the wholes and the control of labor of labo Tukus are playing on the status class sizes, upgrading teacher remaining liker on.

The not an ideal thing to send mother action and the curriculum more flexible. But ministry officials in jukus in Tokyo for more than 20 acknowledge that those steps have mother asking not to be identified years. "All parents are absolutely not worked

Bush Has a Big Scandal on His Hands

TOS ANGELES — A specter is haunting the Lavoro scandal. Four billion dollars, onefourth of it guaranteed by the U.S. government, Rowell through the cosmut Atlanta branch of an Italian bank in the late '80s to Finance Saddam Hussen's war machine. The Affanta bank used U.S. guarantees to borrow money in buy grain, but the Iracis redirected the ships to from Curtain countries where U.S. grain was burtered for weapons.

As the hoge scam began to unravel in late 1989; the Bush Justice, State and Agriculture

The Democrats have their election-year Watergate.

Departments impeded the investigation. The reason: George Bush did not want to embarrais lead, a country he was persuaded would

hidden is the extent to which the Bush administration manipulated the prosecution to avoid embarrassment to Saddam Hussein and more recently to itself.

While the Senate slept, the chairman of the House Banking Committee — Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, a Texas Democrat at first dismissed by the White House and the media as a harmless blowhard — subpoenaed many ng classified documents. On March 2, 9 and 30 of this year he stunned stonewallers by

making the documents public.

No such revelation of material improperly

By William Safire

labeled "secret" has been placed in the Congressional Record since Senator Mike Gravel placed the Pentagon Papers in that publication. But, like Poe's purloined letter, the remarkable revelations have gone unremarked.

1. The documents show that the State Deartment knew in 1989 that an Iraqi front firm, Matrix Churchill, was skimming money. incredibly, Bush Justice later appointed the lawyer for that firm to be U.S. attorney in Atlanta. The case languished; an indictment ready to be handed up in 1990 was delayed for

a full year — for political purposes.

2. Key co-conspirators went unindicted; Kamil Hassan, Saddam's son-in-law, and Wafai Dajani, the grain shipper close to Jordan's King Hussein. Justice was obstructed by officials carrying out Mr. Bush's disastrous National Security Directive No. 26 of October 1989. 3. In a conversation with Iraq's Tariq Aziz on Oct. 6, 1989, the secret minutes show James Baker obsequiously asking Saddam's man to overlook congressional and media suspicions of an arms buildup: "Regarding technology, the secretary admitted the U.S. does have concerns about proliferation, but they are worldwide

concerns" — not directed at Iraq.
4. The evidence shows that despite knowledge of Iraqi deceit, George Bush's obsession with the need to appeare the Iraqi dictator drove Agriculture wrongfully to extend an additional half-billion in credits - which the U.S. taxpayer was later required to pay. 5. In the cover-up, the Bush administration apparently misled Congress about sharing in-telligence with Saddam in 1989 and 1990.

Senator David Boren's Sept. 19, 1991, report for the Select Committee on Intelligence on the nomination of Robert Gates for CIA chief states: "Intelligence sharing continued on a sporadic basis until 1988 when the war between Iraq and Iran ended."

That is directly contradicted by a State Department "option paper" for Brent Scow-croft, dated May 16, 1990, signed by J. Stapleton Roy, in the Gonzalez papers:

"Intelligence Cooperation: Intelligence ex-changes have waned since the Gulf War ceasefire, PRO: They still provide Iraq with limited information on Iranian military activity that would be missed. CON: Ending this contact would close off our very limited access to this important segment of the Iraqi establishment." Ten weeks later, with current U.S.

intelligence in hand, Iraq invaded Kuwait.

That suggests that the CIA's cooperation with Saddam's thugs was not ended in 1988, as Mr. Gates presumably assured the Senate. It "waned" but continued - finding-free well into the Bush appearement years of 1989 and 1990. Senate Intelligence oversight failed. The Lavoro financial scandal crupted dura period of diplomatic appeasement.

When the invasion of Kuwait ended Mr. Bush's appearement, he covered up the financial scandal lest it reveal the extent of his previous appeasement. The Democrats have their election-year

Watergate, but only Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio understands in House Judiciary should trigger independent prosecution now. The New York Times.

Lighten Up, Friends, We've Grown Heavy

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON — This is an when the preferred state for singer's faces became pain worthy of a simple grace, wit and charm are Flemish crucificion triptych. alien. An age when Everything Is Very Important, when everything is a career move and fraught with correctness; an age of end-of-em-pire brooding and Puritan fingerpointing, an age when everything is "at risk" or "in crisis," as in children or infrastructure (whatever that is). It is a time of little fun, and much heaviness.

MEANWHILE

been a land that favored the massive. It bragged of cities of big shoulders, purple mountains' majesry, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, a view of life that seems to be forever ig the world through the windshield of a 1956 Buick Roadmaster.

The Age of Heavy may have be-num when a 1960s band called The Band sang a song called "The Weight": "I pulled into Nazareth. I was feeling about half-past dead." Maybe it began when we stopped

smoking cigarettes with graceful delight and never came up with any-thing else to publicly demonstrate panache - smoking had been a sort of fan dance for everyman, full of signals and Bourishes. Or it began

Or maybe it began when the '60s got away from its real calling, which

was fun, and got involved with politics, consciousness-raising and the word "natural" It was about then that we began to use the word "heavy" to describe things that were important or frightening.

Ten years later, we began to see something wrong. We told each oth-Of course, America has always er. "Hey, lighten up."
We have not lightened up.

This complaint is not nostalgia. Indeed, nostalgia is one of the symptoms of The Age of Heavy nostalgia for the American dream. for the yesteryear of American in-nocence, for the acking twilight of WASP hegemony as shown by Ralph Lauren in those Polo ads where the people are pretending it's 1937, and they're strolling around the summer place with their hair blowing a little in the wind and a sense of something lost. Beneath this wistfulness lurks heaviness.

What if we no longer had to look at those gleaming, hairless proto-fascist bodies-by-Soloflex in the Calvin Klein ads for underpants? What if we banned all future performances of "A Chorus Line" and all music by Andrew Lloyd Web-



ber? What about a moratorium on movies that are largely close-ups of faces with pores the size of manhole covers, faces that make you feel as though you're watching your dentist panic because the root-canal is going wrong, the anesthesia is wearing off — movies like Oliver Stone's "JFK"?

Let's junk art that contains any two of the following: genitals, chocolate syrup, a crucifix, a men-tion of First Amendment rights. Let's ban all marriages between eelebrities who meet each other at

drug-and-alcohol rehabilitation centers. We need Mozart, Cole Porter, the best of Sonny and Cher. We need to do less work, a lot less work. We oeed restaurants where you can sit around and smoke cigarettes and drink wine and talk for hours. We need more movies where

people talk well under good light-ing, and fewer movies where things go in or out of human bodies. We need women wickling the ultimate weapon against sexual harassment, the weapon that no man

can withstand; laughter. We need to think more like Italians. We occd to stop acting in public as we do in private, with all our confessions and hideous honesty and sloppiness. We need to stop acting in private as we do in public, bringing the pomposity of public policy into deciding who to the list of qualifications? By his argument, countries where women with loog takes out the garbage.

The 21st century is upon us. Do we want what we've got now, or would we prefer, say, a new epoch where on one would ever think of reciting Yeats's "A Vision" or worrying about things falling apart and centers not holding? Maybe things should fall apart, maybe the centers shouldn't bold.

We will refuse to slouch toward Bethlehem. We may be rough beasts but we will glide, amble, ramble, sidle, canter and gavotte toward Bethlehem to be born.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Shaking Up the World Bank

Regarding "Shake-Up at World Bank, but Where's the Vision?" (Business/Fin-ance, April 16) by Keith Bradsher:

Revamping World Bank management is not only Lewis T. Preston's favorite tion these days; it has also taken up most of the time of his two predeces-sors, probably for the same reasons. They also had little if any experience

with development lending.

All have been American, while the heads of its sister organization, the International Monetary Fund, are usually Enropean, according to tradition.

For the past quarter-century I have been a World Bank watcher, and at close quarters; from across the street, in fact,

at the headquarters of the IMF, which I served for most of that period. There is no doubt that the bank's Mc-

Namara-inspired expansion during the 1970s was the most important bureaucratic as well as substantive event in its history. Some adjustment might have been required afterward to scale down an occasional excess of ambition. Instead, however, the staff have been constantly subjected to unnecessary pressures from above, combined with uncertainties, in-ternal infighting and professional canni-balism from within that did not necessarily fead to survival of the fittest.

If the United States wants to use the World Bank increasingly as a tool of its foreign policy, replacing direct U.S. foreign aid with the power of an institution it still controls, it should be less cavalier about the bank's international staff. After all, U.S. banks such as those where Mr. Preston gained his experience have not exactly been models of good man-

gement in recent years. Perhaps the United States should emphasize substance rather than form in its criteria for the choice of candidates for the bank presidency. JAN-MAARTEN ZEGERS.

Turks and Armenians Regarding "Common Sense Loses

Again" (March 31) by Blaine Harden: What apparently happened in Turkey in 1915 was a form of "social engineer-

ing," the forced relocation of an entire people, the Armenians, carried out with terrible loss of life, property and culture by the Turkish government. Stalin and Hitler carried such misdeeds to even more horrific lengths.

Turkey must face the truth, as did, and do, let us hope, Germany and the ex-U.S.S.R. The question has become: How do we comprehend mass evil? What is its source? How can we help Turkey, in this case, to face such a blighting history?

Must we not look inside ourselves. each nation, each individual? Has America really faced up to the "social engineering," past and present, that has treated blacks and native Americans as unwanted elements, or as cheap labor, instead of as free human beings? Israel

Algerian past? Britain and the Irish? The aging Goethe said he had come to realize.

There is oo human crime of which 1 would oot be capable." MARK EBERSOLE.

and the Palestinians? France and ber

Utrecht, Netherlands.

Regarding "Asian Racism: Cold Truths Are Beginning to Surface" (Meanwhile, April 15) by Dick Wilson:

Race and Color

The author uses newspaper ads in India asking for fair-skinned spouses as proof that India is racist. But in India, fair skin is a measure of beauty and oothing else. Has Mr. Wilson ever seeo a single ad for an engineer, doctor or other

legs and full breasts are considered beau-tiful should be branded "leggist" and "bustist" or some similar derogatory term, and likewise for men, "broadshoulderist" or "tall-dark-bandsomist." CHETAN DHRUVE.

professional in which fair skin was added

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts

The Washington Post.

GENERAL NEWS

Democrats Drop Arms Cuts

Final Military Spending to Be Close to Bush's Proposals

resemble those proposed by President George Bush.

Lawnskers and senior Defense
Department officials still expect
sharp bickering over specific programs in the military budget for
next year. But the momentum for deeper cuts, which had built with the collapse of the Soviet Union, dissipated in the last several weeks, overwhelmed by lawmakers' fears of job losses in the arms industry and divisions among Democrats over how to spend any savings.

in January, Defense Secretary Dick Chency proposed a \$281-billion military budget for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, \$10 billion lower than this year. As lawmakers claimsed for deeper reductions and an end to restrictions in the 1990 budget agreement that blocked the transfer of military savings to domestic programs, all sides expected a no-holds-barred but in between the Bush administration and Democrats in Con-

The Senate has embraced the administration's budget numbers out-right, and though the House wants to cat \$5 billion in spending next year, the two sides will probably aplit the difference," said Repre-sentative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Denociat who heads the House

(Confirmed from page I)

them how to play and enjoy learn-

By Eric Schmitt!

Democrat who heads the Armed to insist on radar-evading performance mance guarantees before buying does not support deeper cuts in facility spending by \$30 billion to after the Pentagon amounced in Jamary that it was halting productions in the military spending by \$30 billion to after the Pentagon amounced in Jamary that it was halting productions the final figures will closely that the final figures will closely resemble those proposed by President Armed to insist on radar-evading performance guarantees before buying the extra planes, aides said.

The jobs issue rang even louder fact the Pentagon amounced in Jamary that it was halting production of the Seawolf attack submatice. Services Committee, for example, in control of the extra planes, aides said.

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Mr. Chency and General Colin Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, cumphasized in a carefully calculated public-rela-tions campaign what they contend-ed were risks to national security

from faster, deeper cuts.

Mr. Cheney and General Powell
went so far as to warn Congress that bigger budget reductions in 1993 could cripple training and force the military to cut 300,000 additional troops, even though Pentagon officials said privately that neither consequence was likely

Cracks in support for deeper cuts next year among liberal and moderate Democrats began appearing as early as last fall. Several Demodenly were writing letters to Mr.

Aspin stressing the bomber's importance to national security.

The continual security.

Scan O'Keefe, the Pentagon's

JAPAN: Exam Competition Reaches to 2-Year-Olds

Right Furnioto, head of a branch daughter was having a good time in this juku in northwest Tokyo. We are interested in teaching told you I wasn't thinking about ability to withstand pressure that

lying."

But the very success of jukus in
In a nearby class, eight children,
Suku teachers and administratraining youngsters to pass exams
tors say that because their schools
there is a nearby class, eight children,
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tions for private school.

ents. She said she thought that her behind."

entrance examinations, I would be they will need in life.

ceed. The results are easy to mea-sure, because they depend on how "Jukus are ra

for fear of criticism from other par- terrified that their children will fall

are profit-making enterprises, they jukus help more students pass ex-

have to guarantee results to suc- ams, so the exams have to be made

many graduates pass the examina-tions for private school.

of kids who can only pass entrance examinations," said Hiroynki Tsu-

on children is widely criticized in Teachers Union. "But the most im-

Japan. In a recent survey, two-portant educational purpose is givthirds of parents said competitive ing children the ability to live in

examinations were their worst problem in raising children. But society. That's being left out."

The Education Ministry has

parents are also eager to give their tried to combat the juku system by children every advantage.

The "examination hell" inflicted karnoto, an official at the Japan

Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corp. in Groton, Connecticut, the Seawolf's mannfacturer, contending that thou-sands of jobs in New England were jeopardized, Connecticut and Rhode Island lawnakers mounted an effort to save the submarine, which was designed to hunt ad-vanced Soviet submarines.

The House subcommittee that controls military spending recently restored \$2 billion to next year's budget for a second Seawolf submarine, and the program's supporters now say that they believe they may win financing for a third.

On a broader front of what to do as early as last fall. Several Democrats in southern California who had opposed the B-2 bomber sud-ment about whether to apply sav-

The B-2 is assembled by the Northrop Cosp. in Palmdale, California, outside of Los Angeles.

comptroller and a former staff director for a Senate defense subcommittee, said that the turning point throp Corp. in Palmdale, California, outside of Los Angeles.

"We're now discovering disciples for the industrial base who never had an interest in a defense authorization or appropriation bill," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican who serves on the Armed Services Committee.

John the difference," said Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat who heads the House Armed Services Committee.

The air force is likely to win approval for five more B-2 bombers. It has persuaded Mr. Aspin and other Democrats that 20 B-2s will cost only \$2.6 billion more than the 15 that Congress has almost spear's budget that would cause meeting and advocating reductions in any year's budget that would cause more immediate pain.

Scanfor Sam Num, the Georgia

Anizona Republican who serves on the Armed Services Committee.

The air force is likely to win measure five days earlier, but the crushing defeat in the House, which is generally less supportive of military spending, sealed the administration's victory. On April 9, the Senate rejected, by a vote of 50 to 45, a plan by Senator J. James that year's budget that would cause meeting from a recess this week, Mr. Aspin and his colleagues are likely year, and the fight was over.

GREECE AND

THE NEW EUROPE ATHENS, MAY 21 - 22, 1992

A major conference co-sponsored by the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and the International Herald Tribune

MAY 21 ---09.00 CHAIRMEN'S OPENING REMARKS

09.10 KEYNOTE ADDRESS Andonis Samaras, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Greece

09.45 GREECE, THE EC AND THE **EUROPEAN INVESTMENT** BANK Hans Duborg, Vice President, European Investment Bank

10.15 HOW WELL IS GREECE CONVERGING WITH OTHER WESTERN ECONOMIES? Maria Damanaki, President of the Left Coalition Party, Greece Miltladis Evert, Member of Parliament, Greece Gerassimos Arsenis, Member of Parliament, Greece Thanasis Lavidas, President, Hellenic Association of Young Entrepreneurs

11.30 Coffee

12.00 DENATIONALIZATION AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT Andreas Andrianopoulos, Minister of Industry, Energy, Technology & Commerce, Greece Dr John Psarouthakis, Founder & Chairman, J P Enterprises Inc.

13.00 GREECE IN THE 21ST CENTURY Rector Demetre Constas, Pantion University of Social & Political Sciences, Greece

13.15 Luncheon

Andreas Papandreou, President of the PA.SO.K. Party

15.00 THE NEW SHAPE OF EUROPE Anthony Sampson, Journalist & International Writer, London

15.30 GREECE AND THE BALKANS Filip Dimitrov, Prime Minister of Bulgaria Vasso Papandreou. Commissioner for Industrial and Social Affairs, EC Cavit Cagtar, Minister of State,

Turkey Ivan Puskarov, Minister of Industry & Commerce, Bulgaria Endre Juhasz, Secretary General, Ministry of International Economic Relations, Hungary Lazaros Efraimoglou, Member of Parliament, Greece Adrian Severin, Secretary of State & President, National Agency for Privatization, Rumania Prof Th Veremis, University of

17.30 BUSINESS CO-OPERATION IN THE BALKANS Professor T Vulchev, Governor, Bulgarian National Bank Marian Crisan, Governor, Rumanian Bank for Development Effihia Pylarinou, Governor, Hellenic Industrial Development Bank

Erdal Kabatepe, President, Turkish-American Businessmen's Association, Istanbul Leonid Tocaci, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Trade & Tourism. Rumania

MAY 22 -

09.00 FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus Costas Simitis, Member of Parliament, Greece Dora Bakoyanni, Member of Parliament, Greece Grigoris Yiannaros, Member of

Parliament, Greece 10.00 MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND EMU Luis Angel Rojo, Deputy Governor, Banco de Espana, Madrid Dr Frans Limburg, Chief Economist, ABN AMRO Bank, Amsterdam Glies Keating, Chief Economist,

11.00 Coffee

11.30 IS GREECE READY FOR EMU? J F Pons, Director General for Economic and Financial Affairs, EC Dr Miranda Xafa, Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Greece George Provopoulos, Deputy Governor, Bank of Greece

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited,

12.15 THE SOCIAL DIMENSION Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, Secretary General, UNICE, Brussels Philip-Xenophon Pierros, Member of the Europeen Parliament Lambros Kenellopoulos, President, Confederation of Greek Employees' Organizations Ylannos Papantoniou, Member of Parliament, Greece

13.30 Luncheon Gianni De Michelis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy

20.00 Closing Dinner Constantine K Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of Greece

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Hotel Athenseum Inter-Continental Tel: (30 1) 90 23 666. Fax: (30 1) 92 17 653.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The conference fee is £450.00. This includes both lunches, the dinner, simultaneous translation and all conference documentation.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

A Glacial U.S. Response To German Listing Plea

By Lawrence Malkin

EW YORK — Germany's biggest companies have hit a brick wall in their drive to list their stocks directly on Wall Street because their accounting system, with its hidden cash reserves, runs directly against the American tradition of disclosure for small investors.

Whether the impasse is the fault of the insularity of the Germans in sticking by their ways or the Americans in insisting on their more transparent standards is moot. It symbolizes yet another roadblock to the globalization of financial markets and a defeat for one of the most energetic reformers of the clubby German financial system, Ridiger von Rosen, executive vice chairman of the Federation of

As long as they

have hidden reserves.

German Stock Exchanges. German stocks slumped Monday on domestic con-

Monday on domestic concerns. Page 10)

Mr. von Rosen spent last week here seeking the help of New York Stock Exchange officials in listing the stocks of Germany's big banks and industrial combines directly on the exchange, which trades such Engipean companies as Phillips NV, Benetton Group SpA and Grand Metropolitan PLC.

The companies upper provide information allowing investors to

The companies must provide information allowing investors to align their accounts with the rules governing American belance sheets. German companies have refused to do this because they would have to disclose their hidden reserves of cash. They argue wonin have to discuss their modern reserves of cash. They argue these secret pools of money allow them to take longer views of their markets and investments by ironing our yearly fluctuations that necessarily occur by taking risks in both. Americans reply that the mactice facilitates insider trading and can deceive stockholders.

About 200 German blue-chip stocks are involved. Many of them now trade as American depositary receipts. These allow investors to participate in dividend payments and capital gains of foreign stocks, which are deposited with U.S. banks, and do not consign stocks, which are deposited with U.S. banks, and do not the conform to U.S. accounting steadards. require issuers to conform to U.S. accounting standards. The German ADRs generally trade via the so-called pink sheets, daily price listings of over-the-counter issues. The market is not as liquid as the main exchanges and, most important, attracts notice among only the narrow, albeit growing circle of American investors putting their money outside the United States.

HIS IS WHAT HURTS MOST, said Mr. von Rosen. because German companies want to list their stock here to gain general recognition in the financial community. The hot stocks of such companies as Teléfonos de Mexico and Com-pañía de Teléfonos de Chile SA, which present reports by U.S. standards, thus get better display here than the big German banks and chemical companies, Dannier-Benz AG, and other giants.

As a last resort, Mr. von Rosen has proposed that the United States and Germany do what the European Community is trying to do, and afford mutual recognition to each other's standards. A total of 161 U.S. companies is listed on German exchanges and 49 also sell bonds there. Why not open the American market to German companies on the same terms?

Richard Breeden, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, has been so adamant on this point that Mr. von Rosen did not even bother to visit Washington last week. The chief regulator of America's stock exchanges has told Congress that without a translation of foreign accounts into American terms investors might select a foreign company's stock on the basis of higher earnings per share, only to discover later that differences in accounting or auditing standards made a foreign stock look better than that of a company using U.S. disclosure rules."

He also said the situation would put U.S. companies at a

disadvantage in their home markets, and "create a double standard designed to provide a special advantage for foreign issuers." EC officials in Brussels were surprisingly sympathetic to the

IMF Gears Up for Long Job of Aiding Ex-Soviets

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - John Odling-Smee, director of the International Monetary Fund department that is helping the former Soviet Union, seems too prond — and presents himself as too practical — to be danned by the task of turning the land of the heavy hand into the land of the invisible one.

"If one allowed oneself to be overwhelmed, one wouldn't allow oneself to do anything," the 48-year-old Englishman said. "But I do recognize it is an enormous challenge. We are doing what we can, recognizing that it is going to take a long

With the IMF announcing Monday that it had voted to let Russia and the other republics become members, Mr. Odling-Smee will be working overtime the next few months. The department of the Fund he heads is advising the republics on such matters as running a central bank, priva-tizing businesses and setting up a Western-style tax system. The fund also will work to negonate accords in which the

republics agree to reforms in exchange for IMF loans. A graduate of Cambridge University who taught econom ics at Oxford and the London School of Economics, Mr. Odling-Smee was an undersecretary in the Treasury and then deputy chief economic adviser before coming to the IMF 18 months ago. Before being named to his current position in January, he was deputy director of the IMF department responsible for Western and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Odling-Smee directly supervises 61 workers in the IMF's Enropean II department, which is responsible for the former Soviet Union and was founded four months ago when it became clear the republics would soon join the His department is working closely with the World Bank,

and other international organizations. The process of moving from Marxism to a market economy would seem on the face of it mystifying, but Mr. Odling Smee says the fund has acquired a great deal of expertise in this area.

"A lot of people in the fund have worked on a lot of economies that had a lot of planning and tried to reduce the amount of planning," he said. "That is true of a oumber of African and Latin American countries." The fund has sent at least three missions to each of the 15

'If one allowed oneself to be overwhelmed, one wouldn't allow oneself to do anything.'

John Odling-Smee, director of the IMF department helping the former Soviet Union.

republics. It already has offices in Russia and Estonia, and by the end of the year plans to have offices in Ukraine, Lithuania, Kazakhstan and three other republics. The fund hopes to have

offices in all 15 republics.

Mr. Odling-Smee says the IMF will largely be prescribing the same set of reforms to the 15 republics as it did to the post-Communist nations of Eastern Europe.

"Basically, they should be freeing up the system as quickly

Fund. He also coordinates 100 staff members from other as they can," he said, "On prices, they have more or less done departments who work full-time on the former Soviet Union. it, and on external trade, they have more or less done it. On ownership, they should be privatizing as quickly as they can. the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development The nonprivatized enterprises that remain in the state sector - and some of them will - should be subjected to strict commercial guidelines."

He added: "The budget should be brought under control, which means bringing the deficit right down, to about zero. Mooetary policy should be kept under control. Credit policy should be appropriately tight to prevent price shocks from creeping through into permamently high inflation, and there should be restraints on wages."

Neither Russia nor the other republics are expected to accept passively whatever the IMF prescribes. Yegor T. Gaidar, the deputy prime minister of Russia and chief architect of the republic's economic reforms, has said in recent days that to ease the trauma of reform, his nation plans to ease credit and increase its budget deficit to about 5 percent of gross domestic product.

Some critics accuse the IMF of taking a cookie-cutter approach to economic reform, recommending the same policies for countries as different as Belarus, Botswana and Bolivia. But Mr. Odling-Smee said that while there will be many similarides, the IMF will seek to tailor its recommendations to each republic.

"Different things have to be done at different times," he said. "Last year, Russia had a budget deficit of over 20 percent of GDP, while some other republics had surpluses. That means Russia has to do something very quickly on its hudget deficit, while other republics that weren't in such bad shape do not need to move so rapidly."

Porsche independent and asserts that the

company has enough financial strength to

lion Deutsche marks," or \$380 million, he

told the shareholders meeting recently.

Porsche is pursuing a cost-cutting pro-gram that Mr. Bohn said had lowered its break-even point for this financial year to

21,000 cars, from 28,000 just two years ago. "Our costs are sinking month by

But so are profits. In the six-month period that ended Jan. 31, Porsche's pretax earnings plummeted to \$1.2 million, from \$39.4 million a year earlier. Sales dropped

23 percent, to \$686 million from \$893

billion DM" this year, Mr. Bohn told the

"We expect sales will decline to 2.5

Porsche's sales totaled 3.1 billion DM in

Mr. Bohn attributes the decline to the

recession and saturation of the American

market. To redress the latter, he said,

month," he said.

stockholders.

*Our liquid reserves alone are 630 mil-

IMF Told Rates Are Too High

Growth Is Hurt, **Brady Argues**

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady told the International Monetary Fund Monday he was concerned that world interest rates remained too high.

We welcome the recent declines in interest rates, but we remain concerned that real interest rates are still too high," Mr. Brady said in prepared remarks for the IMF's policy-advising Interim Commit-tee. "We should move promptly to bring real interest rates down further, including by fiscal consolida-don, to ease the inflation-fighting burden of monetary policy.

The secretary said that, while there were clear signs of recovery in the United States, "on an aggregate basis, the major industrial countries are experiencing their third straight

year of inadequate growth."

He added that output also was falling in the new states of the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, and was stagnant in much

"The time for concerted action to promote recovery and boost its strength is oow," he said. "World growth is not like a light switch that can be turned on and off. It must be tended closely to be sure its flame does not flicker out."

He said that "all major industrial countries must contribute to the

program."
Mr. Brady added that the International Mooetary Fund and World Bank were facing hoge challenges with the entry of the 15 new states of the former Soviet Union. In other remarks before the com-

mittee, the French minister of ecooomy and finance, Michel Sa-pin, assailed the Bundesbank for driving up interest rates with a restrictive mooetary policy. In a clear reference to German

policy, he said that "the increase in inflacionary pressure in some European countries, has led the monetary authorities of these countries to tighten monetary policies."

How to Build a Cheaper Porsche — and Keep the Purists

By Ferdinand Protzman

New York Times Service STUTTGART - The chairmanship of Porsche AG may be the hottest seat in corporate Germany.

Since 1980, four men have tried to placate the company's quarrelsome family owners while keeping the world's last inde-pendent sports-car maker on track despite a dwindling market and soaring prices.

Three of the executives were ousted af-ter disputes with the Porsche family. Arno Bohn, the current chairman, has already survived one nasty bout with the owners, winning a new contract two months ago after issuing a "fire me or extend my contract" ultimatum.

But fulfilling his three-year pact may prove almost as difficult because of his controversial plan for reviving Porsche. Mr. Bohn's idea is to build a less expensive sports car, priced at less than \$40,000 and aimed at the American market, where Porsche sales have plunged in recent years. While industry experts land the ootion of an "entry-level" car, it is considered sheer

heresy by some Porsche purists.

He must also rebuild the company's

economy in the years ahead.

against Victnam.

offices in Hanoi.

already dominate.

ly on how rapidly Washington moves to end its economic sanc-

tions on Hanoi, which block dis-

To Japanese businessmen, Viet-nam is a fantasy in waiting. To the most bullish, Vietnam is a dormant

dragon set in a decade or so to join the likes of Indonesia. Thailand and Malaysia in the new generation of explosive Asian growth centers.

"We don't want a situation where

billion a year makes Japan the big-gest commercial partner with Viet-

market in the face of slumping profits and surging competition from Japan and even Detroit, all with a Porsche lineup that now starts at \$39,850 for the cheapest version of its newest model, and ends in the strato-

"Porsches are not bad cars," said Csaba Csere, the technical director of Car and Driver magazine. "They are well engineered and fun to drive. But they are very expensive. A lot of people are building good sports cars now, cars that offer better value for the money."

Powerful competitors like Nissan's 300ZX and 240SX, which sell for \$36,610 and \$21,995, the Chevrolet Corverte ZR-1 (\$65,000) and Chrysler Corp.'s oew Dodge Viper, which starts at about \$55,000, have moved into the niche that Porsche ouce had almost to itself. The increased competition overran

Porsche when the dollar's value began sinking against the Deutsche mark in the As Porsche's cars became much more

expensive in the United States - a 944 model that cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000 in 1985 cost about \$40,000 by 1990 - the

company was unsure what to do next. Until recently, it even pursued plans for a four-seat, four-door sports sedan that it called the 989, which would have sold for \$90,000 to \$120,000, or about the same as

a basie Ferrari. Porsche sank \$60 million into the idea, initially supported by Mr. Bohn, before he halted the project late last year.

As the value of the dollar dropped, so

did Porsche's sales. After peaking at 49,976 cars worldwide in 1986, sales have Sales in the United States also peaked in 1986, at 30,471 cars, two-thirds of which were the 944 model that was phased out

starting in 1990. Last year, Porsche's American sales amounted to just 4,388 cars, slightly better than those of Peugeot, which pulled out of the United States, but worse than Suzuki,

one of Japan's also-rans in the American market. One of the few things the Porsche family agrees on is that their company should remain independent. But rumors persist

that Porsche is being sold. Mr. Bohn says he thinks he can keep

See PORSCHE, Page 11

Japan Prepares for a Boom in Vietnam

Cambodia and Laos.
Still, with memories of Japanese wartime atrocities primed by the U.S. military withdrawal from the region, Tokyo wants to avoid an

"We'd he worried about frictions if we were to monopolize the mar-ket," said Masao Araki, a counsel-or at Nissho Iwai Corp., the Japanese trading company with the longest experience in the country.
"We'd prefer to go in with companies from China, Southeast Asia and the West."

Many of these countries, in fact, have certain advantages over Japan. Vietnam's large Chinese community serves as a bridge to ethnic Chinese businessmen in Taiwan, Singapore, Thailead and Industria Servit Ko. Thailand and Indonesia. South Korea, which recently agreed with Ha-

See VIETNAM, Page 13

Iran Orders 2 Airbuses. **Its First Since Revolution**

PARIS - Iran's parional airline, Iran Air, has ordered two Airbus Industric A-300-600R airliners worth an estimated \$171 million, its first order from the four-nation European consortium since the 1979 Islamie revolution, Airbus said Monday.

The sale, which was cleared by the United States, could clear the way for more aircraft orders by Iran, which has not bought any large Western-made commercial planes since the 1970s.

Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, gave no value for the contract, but industry sources said the twin-engine aircraft had a list price of \$85.5 million each. The planes will be equipped with CF6-80C2 engines made by General Electric Co. of the United States.

An Airbus spokeswoman said the order had been approved by the United States, which last year blocked efforts by Iran to purchase four British Aerospace PLC aircraft. Although chiefly fabricated and assembled in Europe, about 30 percent of the aircraft, including engines, is made in the United States, triggering the requirement for

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the International Monetary Fund

The betting in Japan is that To-Victnam slowly opens up to international business, Japan is quietly laying the groundwork to become the dominant foreign player in what it believes will be a booming exceptions in the state of the dominant of the dominant

Japan is proceeding with great discretion, as it balances the need for an independent foreign policy in Asia against the desire to avoid another clash with Washington.

But Japan is proceeding with great patience and discretion, as it tries to balance the oced to form an nam War. But despite mounting not's repayment of arrears estimat-pressure from U.S. businessmen, ed at more than 20 billion yen independent foreign policy in Asia against the desire to avoid another clash with Washington, which has analysts doobt that President (about \$150 million) on Japanese George Bush would risk inflaming government loans made originally yet to lift economic sanctions a highly emotional issue before the election by lifting the sanctions.

Accordingly, Tokyo has delayed resumption of large-scale development aid, suspended since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978, and has Tokyo is tracking Washington's every move, trying to stay one step ing the issue partly to control the ahead, but no further. Meanwhile, contacts between Japan and Viet When the aid does begin to flow, dissuaded major corporations from making conspicuous investments.

Japan is seen as rushing into Viet-nam and preempting American business interests," a senior Foreign Ministry official said. "But it will still be an independent decision." Friday the governing Liberal Dem- to a total of as much as \$800 million ocratic Party said it would invite or more, though just how much will Hong Ha, the secretary of the Com-munist Party of Vietnam, to visit in mance as well as new demands for For the most part, Japanese businessmen have obediently followed. Although trade of more than \$1 mid-May. Next week, Construction aid from other countries.

operate in the search for Americans aid, but has delayed doing so, citing still listed as missing from the Vict- problems in negotiations over Hato the Saigon regime. Negotiators have reported good progress in talks, and Tokyo appears to be us-

contacts between Japan and Vietnam are picking up.

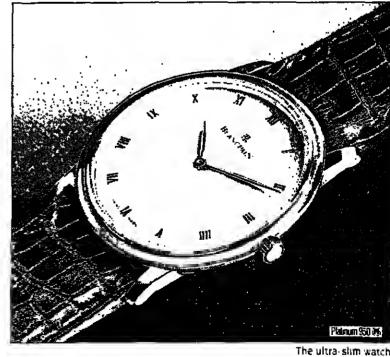
The chairman of Vietnam's Nadonal Assembly, Le Quang Dao, was in Japan last week and on its from Tokyo could eventually rise.

Minister Taku Yamasaki of Japan "We can't just give all our money will begin a trip to Cambodia, Vietnam," the official said, notnam and Thailand to study infraing the oeeds of the Common-

FORTE.



BLANCPAIN



SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH AND THERE NEVER WILL BE

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Dow Jones Averages

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Financial

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Dividends

Rising Bond Yields Undercut Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Falling Treasury bond prices weighed on stocks Monday, as investors decided that yields of 8.11 percent were hard to beat.

MARKET DIARY

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 19.90 points, to 3,304,56, on the New York Stock Exchange,

N.Y. Stocks

where declining issues outnumbered advancers by a 6-10-5 ratio. Volume was a moderate 167.86 million shares, down from 198.75 million traded on Friday.

'The sudden rise in interest rates is siphoning off a lot of the buying power that might otherwise be used to buy stocks, said Michael Metstrategist at Oppenheimer & Co. The yield oo the 30-year Trez-

sury bond has risen more than 20 points, to 8.11 percent, in the past two weeks, ahead of the Treasury's reveal the size of its refunding, estimated to be \$37,25 billion.

Analysis said there was a good

supply of bonds on dealers' shelves. and investors might get even better

Stocks were also hurt by Compaq Computer's release of first-quarter earnings, which showed a decline of 60 percent, to \$45 million, or 53 cents a share. Sales fell 19 percent, to \$783 million and the company said the coming two quarters would be worse. Compaq fell 33 to 2334.

tives, rising 1, to 61%. It was boosted by a decision by Union Carbide Industrial Gases to double the length of a pipeline in Texas that supplies hydrogen to the Star Enerprise refinery in Port Arthur, in which Texaco holds a stake.

Microsoft led the over-thecounter actives, up 1 to 11314, BMC Software followed, down 73 to 493. despite reporting fourth-quarter quarterly refinancing next week. carnings of 59 cents a share vs. 34 Cn Wednesday, the Treasury is to cents a year ago. Observers said revenue growth fell to 35 percent from 50 percent in each of the seven pre-

G-7: Russia Joins Assistance Club

global economic growth, finally overcoming resistance from Japan to wording in a statement urging Tokyo to consider increased govcriment spending to stimulate its sagging economy.

But Japanese officials indicated after the meeting that they would take their time in acting on the advice. Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Japan would do more

Foreign Exchange

harm than good to its economy if it increased government spending now. Yasushi Mieno, head of the Bank of Japan, also insisted that he. had no plans to cut interest rates so soon after reducing them at the

beginning of April.

The G-7, in a somewhat contradictory statement to its bid for more stimulative Japanese economic policies, also concluded that the ven's decline since earlier this year has been hurting the world economy. Looser economic policies are more likely to weaken the yen against the dollar, 21 least initially, than to strengthen it.

Germany, officials said, managed to dodge any serious confrontation over its fiscal policies 2t the meeting after Bonn reacted testily to complaints that its swollen budget deficits and high interest rates were a drag on economic growth in Europe and the rest of the world.

"We did not feel ourselves under attack or on the defensive," said Theo Waigel, Germany's finance minister. Mr. Brady agreed the issue term, but growing risks of another was not the reason the G-7 meeting rise in the German Lombard interlasted so fong,

the Russian government the G-7 omist at MMS International in

vields by waiting until next week.

Texaco paced the Big Board ac-

vious quarters. (Bloomberg, UPI)

weapon in their struggle to establisb a free-market economy against the resistance of those who want to

slow down the pace of change. Mr. Gaidar said he expected to reach agreement with the IMF on an economic reform program by July 1 that would unlock the key to IMF and World Bank assistance.

That date is also the planned target for Russia to begin making its ruble convertible. Mr. Gaidar said Russia expected to allow its currency to float freely for several months before establishing a level for the ruble that could be defended with the help of the IMF's currency stabilization fund.

■ Deutsche Mark Weakens

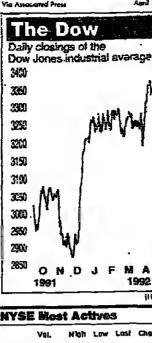
The Deutsche mark weakened Monday because of the wave of public-sector strikes in Germany and the resignation of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. but the dollar's gains were tame. wire services reported.

In New York, the dollar edged up to 1.6547 DM from 1.6510 on Friday. "It's very surprising that it could glean so little benefit from the strikes," said Jeremy Hawkins, senior economic adviser at Bank-America in London.

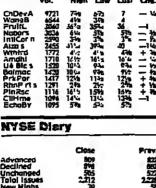
The dollar rose to 1.5235 Swiss francs from 1.5125 and to 5.5780 French francs from 5.5725.

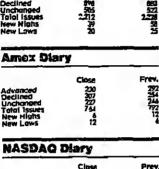
But the pound rose to \$1.7765 from \$1.7727. And the dollar weak-ened to 133.015 yen from 134.500.

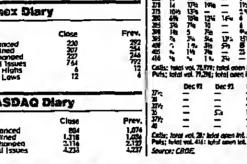
The strikes in Germany may be negative for the mark in the short est rate, now 9.75 percent, may off-For the economic strategists in set that, said Joe Prendergast, econ-

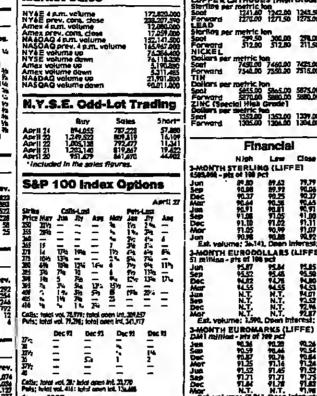












German Markets Take Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche FRANKFURT — Financial markets sagged on Monday after Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher unexpectedly announced his resignation amid Germany's first public-service pay strikes in 18

The Deutsche mark, as well as share and bond prices, already shaken by the public-service strike, suffered a second blow when Mr. Genscher said he would step down next month after 18 years in office. Havoc hit scores of German cities as the strikes severely disrupted rail and postal services.

The DAX index dropped to 1,742.22 points at the close of the Frankfurt market, after 1,745.70 Friday. (Renders, AFP)

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ment to Cut 10 000

Digital Equipment to Cut 10,000 Jobs

BOSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Digital Equipment Corp. said

Monday that it planned to eliminate at least 10,000 jobs in its near
financial year, which starts July 1, and to take a charge of as much as \$1

billion to cover the costs of its latest restructuring.

The charge, to be taken in the current quarter, makes it likely that Digital will incur a substantial loss for the year that ends June 30. Digital which has already cart, or announced plans to cut. 20,000 jobs from its work force of 106,000 since 1989, took a \$1.1 billion charge in 1991. John F. Smith, a Digital senior vice president, had said Friday that 4,000 jobs would be cut in the current fourth quarter. Those jobs are part of previously announced cutbacks.

Fidelity Has Nearly 10% of Citicorp

BOSTON (AP) — Fidelity Investments has acquired nearly 10 percent of Citicorp stock to spread among various mutual funds, reflecting confidence in the largest U.S. bank, a Fidelity manager said Monday. Bruce Herring, the portfolio manager of Fidelity's Select Financial Services Fund, said nearly all the stock had been bought since the beginning of the year. He estimated that Fidelity holds 7.5 percent to 10 percent of Citicorp's 351 million shares outstanding.

"We're impressed with Citicorp's turnaround," Mr. Herring said noting that the bank had improved profitability while cutting costs and showing a decline in troubled commercial real estate loans. Citicorp recently said its earnings doubled in the first quarter of 1992.

recently said its earnings doubled in the first quarter of 1992.

Boeing's Earnings Sharply Higher

SEATTLE (Reuters) — Boeing Corp., the world's largest aircraft make, reported sharply higher first-quarter earnings on Monday, the result of robust gains in its commercial-jet and and military and space business. The company said it had earnings of \$441 million in the three months to March 31, up from \$309 million a year earlier. That translates into profit of \$1.29 a share, compared with 90 cents a year earlier. Revenue jumped 30.8 percent, to \$7.97 billion, from \$6.09 billion a year earlier. Boeing said the increase in its net earnings was due largely to increased commercial-aircraft sales and in profits from the military and space group, which reported a loss a year earlier.

Macy Chairman Ready to Step Aside

NEW YORK (AP) - Edward S. Finkelstein is retiring as chairman of Macy's and will be succeeded by Vice Chairman Myron E. Ullman 3d and President Mark S. Handler, the financially troubled department.

store company said Monday.

Mr. Finkelstein, 67, engineered the \$3.58 billion takeover in 1986 that plunged Macy into bankruptcy. He has relinquished most of his duties and was expected to step asside in the next few days, a Macy spokesman said. Mr. Ullman, 45, and Mr. Handler, 59, will serve as co-chairmen and co-chief executive officers of the company.

Compaq Profit Falls 60% in Quarter

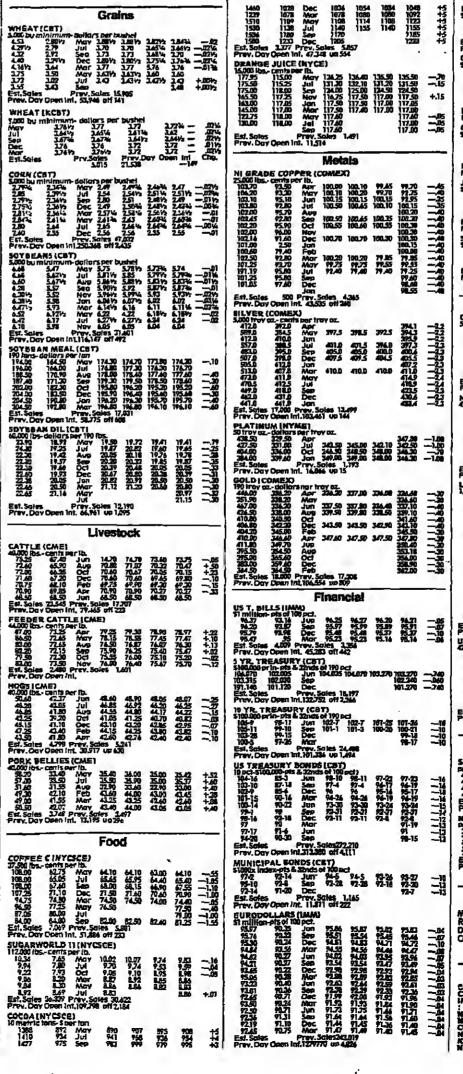
HOUSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Compaq Computer Corp. said Monday that lower prices for its products helped drive first-quarter profit down 60 percent, and executives warned that earnings were not likely to turn around until the end of the year.

The personal-computer maker said net income totaled \$45 million, or 53 cents a share for the quarter ended March 31, against \$114 million, or \$1.26 a share a year earlier. Sales declined 19 percent, to \$783 million

A Goldman Sachs analyst, Daniel Benton, cut his rating on Compaq from hold to sell. Goldman noted that Compaq's earnings had been lower than expected.

Compaq also announced Monday that it was pulling out of the Advanced Computer Environment industry consortium it helped found a year ago to develop standards for a new generation of personal computers, according to Computer Reseller News, a U.S. trade journal Several other key members of the consortium have already dropped out, and Compaq's departure was seen as a further blow. (AP, Reiners)

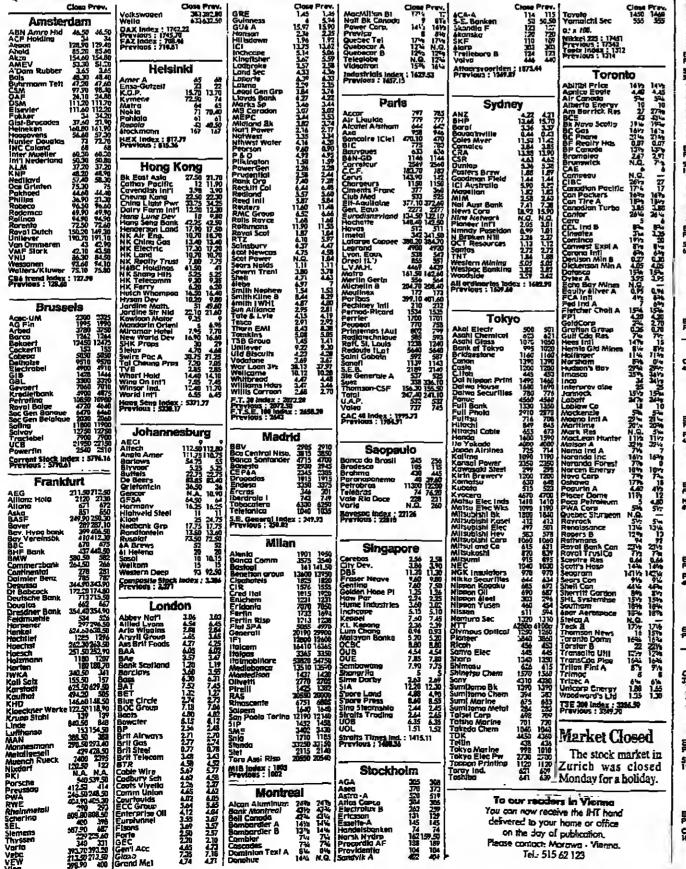
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Market Guide

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



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Siemens Net Rose 8% in First Half

rope's largest electrical engineering percent surge in domestic sales and group, said Monday that its group a 5 percent rise in foreign sales. net profit rose 8 percent in the first half of the financial year, to 859 million Deutsche marks (\$520 million), from 793 million DM.

Siemens said the gain was due to an increase in business toward the end of the second quarter. It said the stronger business confirmed the company's own forecasts that sales for the entire 1991-92 year, which ends on Sept. 30, should rise almost 10 percent, to 80 billion DM from 73 billion.

The rise in group net was at the upper end of the range of analysis' forecasts. Most had predicted an increase of about 5 percent.

"Siemens is showing a steady performance in an obviously difficult environment," said Jim Ross of Hoare Govett

In Frankfurt, Siemens shares rose 90 pfennig to 687.90 DM. Sie-mens released the results after the market closed. Sales in the first half also rose 8

Petrochemicals Hit Neste Profit

AFP-Extel News HELSINKI - Neste Oy.

the state-owned, energy-based conglomerate, said Monday that its net profit tumbled \$1.5 percent last year, largely be-cause of reduced prices for petrochemicals and plastics. Net income after financial

items fell to 441 million markka (\$98.4 million) from 2.38 billion in 1990, Sales rose 13.7 percent, to 53 billion markka.

Neste Chemical results suffered because of weak prices for its products, while the gas, shipping, and exploration and praduction divisions performed slightly better than in 1990, the company said. Neste said 1991 investments rose to 5.445 billion markks, from 4.600 billion in 1990, and its work force increased to 13,300 from 11,278.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches percent, in 35.8 billion DM from BONN — Sietnens AG, Eu- 33.1 billion, underpinned by a 12

The public-communications division, the power-generating division and medical technnlngy showed strong sales. Other divi-sions benefited from past orders.

New domestic orders increased 7 percent to 20 billion DM, while loreign orders were stagnant at 22.6 billion, giving an overall in-crease in orders of 3 percent, the company said. The rise in new orders confirmed Siemens's forecast that new orders for the full year should rise to about 86 billion DM.

Analysts had expected the weak global and German economy to further dent Siemens's order books, in line with the I percent decline in the first quarter.

Siemens said business in the half was characterized by differing performance by divisions. While business with standard products suffered from the weak global economy, new orders in the capital goods and systems business was satisfactorily high.

A main reason for higher domesnic orders was the first-time consolidation of companies in Eastern Germany. New orders from the re-gion rose to 2.4 billion DM from 1.4 billion DM.

The transportation division accounted for the largest rise in or-ders, with an increase of 50 percent, it said.

A 120 percent jump in invest-ments, to 4.7 billion DM, was due in Siemens's move to raise its stake and fully absorb Siemens Nixdorf AG and the acquisinon of the industrial-control activities of Texas Instruments Inc.

At the troubled computer company Siemens Nixdorf, new orders in the first six months rose 7 percent to 6.1 billion DM, with sales up 21 percent to 6.2 billion DM.

But Siemens captioned that the high growth rate should be seen in relation to a relatively weak one last year. Analysts expect Siemens Nixdorf to slash last year's 781 million DM loss to about 300 million DM,

Paris London CAC 40 FTSE 100 Index 1800 2000 1750 1650 2300 N D J F M A 1991 1992 1600 N D J Exchange Monday Close Chang **CBS Trend** 127.90 128.50 -0.54Brusseis Stock Index 5,790.B1 5,796.16 +0.10 Frankhat 1,745.70 1.742.22 -0.20 Frankfurt 708.46 710,81 -0.33 Helsinki 817.79 815.36 +0.30 Financial Times 30 London 2.073.20 2 072 50 +0.03 FTSE 100 2,658,20 2,643.00 +0.58 i padon 249.93 Madrid General Index 250.03 -0.04 1,003.00 1.002.00 +0.10 Paris 1.984.91 +0.54 Stockholm +0.33 Vienna -0.95

Investor's Europe

Very briefly:

Zurich

Rank Organization PLC, the leisure group, said it was holding talks with a number of parties interested in buying its five London hotels — the Athenaeum, the White House Hotel, the Royal Garden Hotel, the Royal Lancaster Hntel and the Gloucester Hotel - and 17 provincial hotels.

Torstein Hagen, a Norwegian investor, said he bought an option on about 1 million shares in NedBoyd Groep NV, which if exercised would give him just under 30 percent of the transport company.

 Vanxhall, the British unit of General Motors Corp., said it would appeal a ruling by a county court awarding £59,617 (\$105,950) to a former Vauxhall worker forced to retire because nf repetitive strain injury, caused by repetitive motions or awkward positions in some jobs.

· Compagnie des Machines Bull, the French state-owned computer maker, plans to trim its work force in France by 1,100 to 13,460 during 1992 as part of a restructuring program.

 Bernard Taple, France's urban affairs minister, said a series of asset sales would enable his Addas sporting goods company in repay 730 million francs (\$131 million) in deht due in August. Hugo Boss AG, the German men's wear company, said 1991 group net

profit rose 26.4 percent to 35.4 million Deutsche marks (\$21.44 million), from 28.0 million DM a year earlier. GTM-Entrepose, the French civil-engineering concern, said its ETPM

unit and McDermott International Inc. won a 560 million frane contract from Mobil Corp.'s British unit to build a North Sea pipeline and oil

 Groupe des Assurances Nationales, the French state-owned insurer, said 1991 net profit dipped to 2,32 billing francs, fram 2.36 billing francs.

For EC, Taste Is the Name of the Game

By Charles Goldsmith International Revald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A food fight is added. "It's important to protect looming over whether the Europe our tradition and history." an Community should grant special recognition to famous names cuss Tuesday a proposal in safelike Roquefort cheese and Parma guard the names of regional delicaham to prevent imitations.

"You can produce something

"Roquefort is not only a make, geography: the flavnr-rich South it's also a town," a French nfficial against northern nations like Brit-

EC agriculture ministers will discies as a way of preserving the

that's similar but not the real thing, so we need these labels to protect putes, the recipe wrangle runs along battle lines of wealth and

ain, known more for blandness than bite at the dinner table. "The United Kingdom has very deep skepticism" about the proposal, a British official said, in part

because it might lead in a new taste-bad bureaucracy in determine which products qualify. Several southern EC countries, in-

cluding France and Italy, already have national labels for certain foodstuits. An El official said pr tection against imitators in other countries was now governed by reciprocal agreements to recognize each other's trademarks, but the proposed EC legislation would bring uniformity to the name game.

Products "whose links with their region of origin bave been lost" would not be covered by the new rules, so Brussels sprouts and Cheddar cheese could still be produced throughout the Community.

Eurotunnel Sets Dispute Appeal

657.30

-0.20

PARIS - Eurotunnel SA. operator of the Channel tunnel, said Monday it would appeal an arbitration panel's March ruling that it must tri-ple its monthly payments, to £75 millinn (\$133.3 million), to

sortium of companies building the project A Eurotunnel spokesman peal tn the International Chamber of Commerce in Brussels against a ruling by the Disputes Panel in London. The panel said Eurotunnel must pay the builders for additional charges it imposed on

Transmanche Link, the con-

The conflict pressured the company's stock. In London, it fell 12 pence, to a closing 355

Weak Quarter Is Expected For Chemicals in Germany

Weakness Seen for Italian Markets

MILAN - Italian financial markets, shaken earlier this month after

elections dealt a major blow to the governing coalition, took President Francesco Cossign's resignation over the weekend largely in stride. But market analysts said Monday that the deepening political crisis likely would keep investors on the sidelines for several weeks.

The Milan Bourse Index finished at 1,003 points, after 1,002 on

Friday, in thin trading. Analysts said foreign investors had already

pulled out of the market due to the political turnoil.

FRANKFURT — Germany's but once not very profitable, pharthree largest chemical companies are likely to report lower profits for the first quarter of 1992 but their the first quarter of 1992 but the prospects should improve, industry analysts said Monday.

Hoechst AG, Bayer AG and BASF AG will report first-quarter results at their annual shareholders' meetings this week. Analysts expect first-quarter earnings to be well below levels a year earlier, but they think there will be signals that the companies' two-year downturn may soon be coming to a halt. "The downhill ride may be final-

ly ending," said Thomas Schiessle, an analyst at BHF Bank. "The firstquarter numbers were still weak, and it is too early to talk of a turnaround in earnings, but we should soon be seeing better figures." The analysts expect Hoechst,

which reports Tuesday, to post a furst-quarter pretax profit of about 720 million Deutsche marks (\$430 million), down from 820 million in the first quarter of 1991. Analysts say they have seen im- difficult quarter, she said.

Bayer, whose figures are due Wednesday, is expected to have a

first-quarter pretax profit of about 810 million DM, down from 880 million a year earlier. The company's pharmaceutical business continues to contribute more than half the profit, analysts said. BASF, reporting Thursday, is

likely to announce that first-quarter profit slid to about 450 million DM, from 632 million. "Bayer and Hoechst had first

quarters that proved to be fairly resistant to the lingering downturn because of their pharmaceutical operations," said Petra Zamanga, chemical-sector analyst at Deutsche Bank Research.

But BASF, with its small anticyclical pharmaceutical business and heavy exposure to economi downturn because of its bulkchemicals business, had another

PORSCHE: Lower-Cost Model?

Porsche has cut the number of dealers there to about 220 from 330 two

Fnr langer-term survival, Porsche badly needs a bot-selling new model, industry analysts said.

It now offers three basic models. The 911, a rear-engine sports car with the classic bump-backed, goggle-eyed Porsche silhouette - and a flat, bard ride - is the biggest seller, particularly the 911 Carrera 2, which is priced at \$63,900 in the United States.

The original version was designed by Ferdinand Alexander Porsche, the grandson of the company's founder, and went on sale 30 years ago.

"The 911 is a wonderful car and will always have its fans," Mr. Launder said. But although it has been updated technically, he said, "there is only so much you can do." "The sports ear market has

more luxury and comfort today" --akin to what the Japanese are offering far less money.

EUROPHENIX FUND NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Directors of Europhenix Management Company S.A. inform the Europhenix Fund Shareholders that the weekly Net Assets Values are svailable daily on Reuter Screen, Monitor, page PBLU.

By Order of the Board of Directors. P.CORBEAL

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Notice

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be held at the registered office, 45, rue des Scillas, Luxembourg-Howald, on 29th May, 1992, at 3:30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the

1. Dissolution of Save & Prosper Balanced Fund with effect as from the date of the meeting.

Appointment of Fleming Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., represented by Mr. Colin Martin, director, as liquidator ermination of its powers.

The meeting convened for the same purpose held on 23rd April, 1992, has to be adjourned for lack of quorum.

Shareholders are advised that at this meeting no quorum is required and the decision will be passed by a majority of two thirds of the shares present and

If the resolutions are passed repurchase of shares in Save & Prosper Balanced Fund will cease with effect from the date of the meeting and repurchase orders will be accepted until 28th May. 1992. In order to be valid proxies duly executed by shareholders should be mailed to the registered office so as to be received the business day preceding the

meeting at 5:00 p.m. at the latest. By order of the Board of Directors



Monday's 3 p.m.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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At Hyundai **Under Study**

SECUL — The government re-exerted pressure Monday on the enhanted Hyundar Group as the Securities Supervisory Board ismuched an investigation of seven group subsidiaries suspected of illegal stock transactions.

A board official said the government's decision came after the Office of Bank Supervision notified the board that it had uncovered probable violations during an investigation of Hyundai Electronics Co, one of the 43 mits of the

conglomerate.
The commission suspects that Ching Ju Yung, founder of the Hyundai group, was paid for some of the \$220 million in Hyundai shares he sold to group employees before the Ian. 20 date given the Scouties Supervisory Board, the official said. Share issuers are barred from selling their stock be-

barred from seining their stock before informing the authorities.

Meanwhile, seven executives of
the group's shipping arm, including
Ching Mong Hun, the fifth son of
Mr. Ching, were formally charged
with evading a total of 5.8 billion
wor (\$7.4 million) in taxes, prosetures said.

The younger Chang, deputy

The younger Chung, deputy chairman of Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., and six others have been accused of forging invoices to overstate ontgoings by 21.1 billion won, mostly in order to escape tax obligations. Mr. Chung was arrested last week.

The companies to be investigated by the supervisory board are: Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Hyundai Elevator Industrial Co., Hyundsi Housing & Industrial De-relopment Co., Hyundai Merchant Marine, Hyundai Korea Industrial Development Co., Hyundai Motor Co. and Hyundai Precision Industrial Co.

The move follows a decision late last week by the Office of Bank Supervision to postpone indefinitely sanctions against Hyundai Elecronics, in what was seen as a political break for the group.
The office had warned that it
might cut off credits to the unit
after finding it had character. Supervision to postpone indefinite-

billion won in borrowed funds to the elder Chung's political party. have completed scores of leas (AFP, Reuters) projects, are best positioned.

Japan-U.S. Tools Accord Set No Quotas After '93 Antitrust Bill Faulted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Japan and the United States have agreed to end a voluntary restraint agreement on exports of Japanese machine tools to America at

the end of 1993, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative amounced Monday. The Japanese ministry said the original five-year

agreement, which expired in December, would be extended until the end of next year, with the number of categories of machines tools under quota restrictions reduced from six to four and with Japan allowed to enjoy a slightly bigger U.S. market share next year.

Japan is to keep its U.S. market share for numerically controlled lathes, machining centers and numerically controlled punching and shearing machines to the current level in 1992.

Until Dec. 31, the Japanese machine-tool makers can hold a maximum of 57.4 percent of the U.S. lathe market, 51.5 percent of the maximum-centers market, 19.3 percent of the punch and shearing market and 7.2 percent of the milling machine market, the official said.

For 1993, the maximum market shares for Japanese companies will expand to 60.3 percent of the market for lathes, 54.0 percent for machining centers, 21.6 percent for punchers and shearers and

7.5 percent for milling machines. (Resters, AP, Bloomberg)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - The U.S. Trade Representative, Carla A. Hills, called Monday on Japan to strengthen enforcement of its antitrust policy to create a more competitive environment.

During a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe, Mrs. Hills indicated that the proposed increase in antitrust fines was insufficient, a government official said.

The government has submitted a bill to parlia-

ment that would lift criminal penalties on companies deemed to be involved in antitrust activity to a maximum 100 million yen (\$743,000). At present the maximum fine is 5 million yen.

U.S. officials have recently criticized what they say is the Japanese government's lax attitude toward enforcing antitrust laws.

Mrs. Hills traveled to Tokyo on Sunday after talks with her counterparts from the European Community, Canada and Japan at the northern Japanese resort of Kitashiobara.

The four agreed to encourage all participants in the current Uruguay Round of world trade talks to submit their offers in all trade areas, including services and industrial and farm products, to shorten the time needed to conclude the round.

But Mrs. Hills was quoted by a Japanese Agricul-ture Ministry official as saying that Tokyo's propos-als to liberalize its agriculture markets were "incomplete" and that Washington wanted them to be "revised." (UPI, Reuters)

Japanese Brokers Post Stock Losses for Year

Reuters propose cutting its annual dividend
TOKYO — Three of Japan's for 1991-92 to 8.5 yen, from 13.5 yen

biggest brokerage hooses ao- the year before, but that its forecast would propose cuts in their annual dividends for 1991-92.

Analysts said the dividend cuts and portfolio-valuation losses came against a oet profit of 39.66 billion as no surprise, given the fall in Japain 1990-91. The company said it as no surprise, given the fall in Japanese stock prices and the decline in brokerage profits over the period. The write-downs would have less impact on the brokerages than similar losses announced by Japanese banks on Friday, some analysts said.

Daiwa Securities Co. said it had cut its parent current profit forecast for 1991-92 by 30 percent and of a parent current loss of 34 hillion would propose to shareholders a cut in its annual dividend to 9 year (6.7 U.S. cents) per share in 1991-92 from 14 yen per share the previous year. Daiwa said is expected B 13 billion yen current profit for 1991-92, against an actual profit of 119.30 billion yen in 1990-91.

Daiwa said it would include a write-down of marketable securities of 36.46 billion yen for the year

ended March 31. Nikko Seamities Co. said it would

Tokyo Yields

nounced Mooday large losses on of parent current profit of 2.5 billion marketable securities and said they yen in 1991-92, against 72.95 billion a year earlier, was unchanged. Nikko has also forecast a 1991-

92 parent oet loss of 26 billion yen. would include an 18.16 billion ven write-down of marketable securities for 1991-92.

Yamaichi Securities Co. said it would propose cutting its dividend for the year ended March 31, 1992, to 7.5 yea from 13.5 year a year earlier. But it added that its forecast yen for 1991-92 was unchanged. Yamnichi said it would include a

40.76 billion yen write-down of marketable securities for 1991-92. The top brokerage, Nomura Securities Co., last week announced a similar write-down, of 34,54 billion yen for 1991-92, but made no statement on either its profit or dividend.

Rise Despite

Ministry Move

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO - Bond prices fell

Mooday as a government move to keep banks from rais-

After the markets closed on

Friday, the Ministry of Finance issued an informal but binding

order for banks not to raise

their prime rates, now 6 per-

cent, despite a rise in the inter-

est they pay to borrow money.

Reacting to the move on Monday, traders pushed bond prices lower. The yield oo the

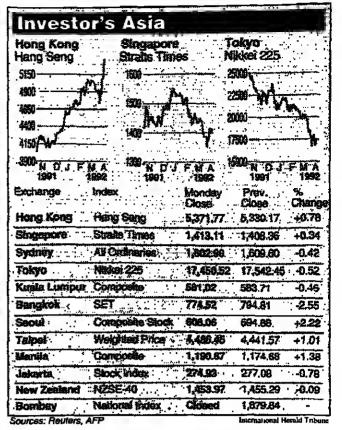
benchmark No. 129 10-year

bond rose to 5.667 percent,

from 5.617 percent on Friday.

Traders fear the ministry

ing interest rates backfired.



Very briefly:

 The Hang Seng index rose 41.60 points, or 0.78 percent, to a record 5,371.77, after bargain-hunting by foreign investors overcame early profit-taking in the wake of five straight records in Hong Kong last week. Dao Heng Bank said it was interested in buying Overseas Trust Bank from the Hong Kong government; Dao Heng is a subsidiary of Guoco Group, which is joining a management buyout of Hoare Govett Asia Ltd.

Japan's motor vehicle exports rose 4.9 percent from a year earlier, to 530,000 units in March; shipments to the United States fell 2 percent, to 176,000, while those to the European Community fell 9 percent, to 120,000.

Cathay Pacific Airways, the Hong Kong flag carrier, converted an option on a Boeing 747-400 airplane into a firm order, bringing to 20 the oumber of such jets it has ordered.

 Pacific Telecommunications Ltd. plans to bid for Hong Kong's fourth cellular-telephone license and would invest 1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$129.2 million); the bidder's backers include Pacific Electric Wire & Cable Co. of Taiwan and two provincial postal administrations in China. Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-lini, reportedly favors Taiwan Aerospace Corp.'s planned \$2 billion investment to buy 40 percent of McDonnell

Douglas Corp.'s commercial-aircraft operations. Sharp Corp. and Dongda Enterprise (Group) Corp. of China plan to build a 180 million yuan (\$33.0 million) factory to make electronics goods

for export in the special economic zone in Zhuhai, near Macao. · Chisan Co.'s former chairman, Hirotomo Takei, was sentenced to four

years in prison and fined 500 million yen (\$3.71 million) for evading nearly 3.4 billion yen in taxes on stock-trading profits. . Nissan Motor Co. will discontinue by the end of 1994 the use of

chlorofluorocarbons, popular air-conditioner refrigerants that are said to harm the protective ozone layer of the atmosphere. AFP, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg

VIETNAM: **Japan Prepares**

(Confirmed from first finance page) noi to set up liaison offices with full diplomatic functions in each other's capitals, has capital to invest and is strong in construction and consum er electronics. And the United States, with its large population of

Vietnamese emigrants, will have a group of Vietnamese speakers at home in both cultures. Yet, in an economy where dollars are scarce and barrer often becomes the only option, few seem better positioned to call the shots than Japan's trading companies.

Japanese companies could get a big chunk of the aid-related business. Japanese officials rebut charges that most of their aid is tied to Japanese interests, but Mr. Quang of the Vietnamese Embassy says Japanese companies, which have completed scores of feasibility

Bank of Scotland Finances Takeover

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand - Bank of Scotland took Monday a majority stake in New Zealand's Countrywide Banking Corp., which announced that it was buying United Bank from its Australian owner. Countrywide said at a news conference that it had agreed to pay State Bank of South Australia New

Zealand 1825 million New Zealand dollars (\$98 million) for United. Settlement was scheduled for May 8. Bank of Scotland, which underwrote the purchase, also increased its stake in Countrywide to 60 percent, from 40 percent, by buying shares from the British insurer General Accident PLC for 27.1 million New Zealand dollars.

United has 78 branches and 700 staff members with assets of 1.4 billion dollars. Countrywide has 56 branches with about 800 staff. The combined assets of the new bank will be about 3.5 billion New Zealand Analysts have long said that New Zealand was

overbanked and overbranched. One analyst said the Countrywide purchase would "set the ball rolling." The purchase will double Countrywide's New Zealand market there to 5 percent, said Peter Wright at the Buttle Wilson brokerage house.

Peter Clapshaw, the chairman of Countrywide, said the bank would raise new capital to cover the purchase

and Bank of Scotland would provide bridge financing. He said the merged group would still be looking to expand. "Should suitable opportunities arise then we will always be open to assess them," he said.

With Countrywide more than doubling shareholders' funds, Mr. Clapshaw said, the United purchase would take a year or two to digest. He agreed that a merger with a bank such as the community-owned Trust Bank Group would make sense.

A United takeover has long been expected because of SBSA's problems at home. The South Australian state government had to bail it out to the tune of 970 million Australian dollars (\$730 million) in 1991.

"It's a rationalization which was pretty well expect ed in the market place," said Andrew Dinsdale, a banking partner at KPMG Peat Marwick. "It's a logical move in some ways for Countrywide, which is neither huge nor small."

■ Mitsubishi Bank Merger

46.5 billion yen (\$345 million).

Mitsubishi Bank, Japan's third-largest city bank, will absorb Kasumigaseki Credit Association of Tokyo, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo. The presidents of the two companies signed a merger agreement Mooday that will take effect April 1, 1993. Kasımigaseki Credit Association has assets of

will ignore market fundamentals in May by selling 10-year boods with a 5.5 percent coupon, the same as the last issue.

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SPORTS

Controversy on Bowsprit Has Fay's New Zealanders In Familiar Hot Waters

By Barbara Lloyd

New York Times Service SAN DIEGO — Michael Fay and his New Zealand vachung team have again fallen into an America's Cup controversy,

The Italian team, led by Raul Gardini, has charged that the New Zealanders are violating rules governing the use of a bowsprit, a bow extension on the Kiwi team's 75-foot (22.86-meter) yacht.

New Zealand beat the Italian yacht Il Moro di Venezia on Saturday, apparently taking a 4-1 lead in the five-of-nine-race challengers series here.

SIDELINES

English Soccer Strike Averted By TV Revenue Sharing Pact

LONDON (Reuters) — An English first division soccer players strike was averted when the union agreed Monday on sharing television revenue of the Premier League that is to debut in August.

The Professional Footballers' Association will receive 10 percent of the first £10 million (\$17.72 million) of television income and 5 percent of the balance. During the first television contract, the payment will be at least £1.5 million per year.

Course Record 62 Gives Love 3d PGA Victory This Season

GREENSBORO. North Carolina (NYT)

— Davis Love ffI shot an explosive 10under-par 62 on Sunday to win the Greater Greensboro Open by six shots for his third

PGA Tour victory this season.

The low round of the year on the PGA
Tour broke the record at the Forest Oaks Country Club and, with none of the other contenders able to break 68, the long-hitting Love zoomed past 15 players in the final round to post a 72-bole total of 272,

For the Record

Ethiopia said Monday it will participate in the Olympics in Barcelona, ending a 12-year boycott ordered by former Marxist dictator

Mengistu Haile Mariam. The United States qualified for its third consecutive Olympic soccer tournament, beating Mexico. 3-0. Sunday. (AP)

Neal Brunning, the English shot-putter who failed a steroid test in February, has been barred from competition for four years. (AP)

bowsprit rule violation had been committed during the race and the jury that governs the

chaltenger trials annulled the match.

Il Moro di Venezia upstaged New Zealand
again on Sunday, winning by 43 seconds.
Italy's double-sided attack by land and sea gave Il Moro di Venezia a giani step forward in a no-holds-barred campaign that New Zealand now leads. 3-2.

On the defenders' course. Dennis Conner showed once again Sunday that it won't be easy for Bill Koch to close him out of the 7-

Stars & Stripes defeated Koch's America3 by 1 minute 28 seconds in a race Conner's boat dominated from the start. The result

lifted Stars & Stripes' record to 3-4. There was no racing Monday for the chal-

lengers or defenders.

Results on the defenders' course, however interesting, had little impact here, given the major rift developing between challengers racing for the Louis Vuitton Cup.

On a broad scale, Italy wants New Zealand disqualified from the racing altogether. "New Zealand has been racing in the Louis

Vuitton regatta in an unsportsmanlike man-ner." Gardini said through an interpreter. Paul Cayard, Italy's skipper, said that Gardini "considers the Louis Vuitton Cup over and Il Moro di Venezia the winner."

New Zealand's yacht designer. Bruce Farr, admitted that during a jibe maneuver on Saturday, the crew allowed the spinnaker to be momentarily held down by the bowsprit rather than through a deck fitting. But Farr insisted that New Zealand's usu-

al procedure for attaching the spinnaker to the spinnaker pole — by using a foreguy rope attached to the bowsprit — was legal under regatta rules, and that the jury has so ruled in a broad sense.

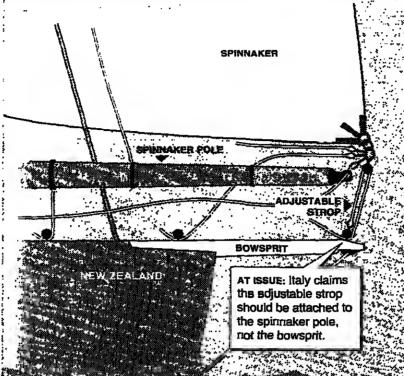
"Our position has always been, and will remain, that we will sail under the rules as they are interpreted to us," Farr said. "There's no intention to sail the boat in any

The Italians insist that the foreguy rope should be attached directly from the spinnaker. the 4.500-square-foot (418-square-meter) sail hoisted when the cup boats sail downwind, to the spinnaker pole. Instead, New Zealand leads the foreguy from a ring under the spinnaker to the bowsprit.

The disagreement is steeped in technicalities that only the most avid yacht-racing fan is likely to understand, much less care about. But the 141-year history of the America's Cup has been full of controversy, and Fay

Poles Apart

Italy's America's Cup learn, if Moro di Venezia, claims fra New Zealand's method for rigging a spinnaker to the yacht's bowsprit is illegal under regalta rules. New Zealand attaches a rope (adjustable strop) from the bowsprit to a ring that loops through the corner (tack) of the spinnaker, traily says that to comply with the rules, the adjustable strop should lead directly to be spinnaker pole.



has been running beadlong into skirmishes since his first campaign, in 1986-87. In that series, Conner and his Stars &

Stripes team complained that it was illeral for the Kiwi team to sail with a fiberglass boat when the other teams had alumin wooden yachts.

In 1987-88, New Zealand won a legal challenge to race against Conner head-to-head for the America's Cup with a 132-foot yacbt. When the New Zealand Big Boat subsequently lost to Conner's catamaran on the seas, Fay contested the outcome in court.

On Sunday, Fay defended the five inter-national judges who have monitored New Zealand's use of the bowsprit throughout the four months of trial racing here. A jury interpretation halfway through the series forced New Zealand to modify its technique, which Farr says the team has done. No other boat competing in the America's Cup sails with a bow extension.

"We come here with an independent jury whose opinion should be respected," Fay

said, referring to the general ruling that the bowsprit may be used. "I think it's quite

inappropriate for any competitor to cast as-persions on their integrity and reputation." Cayard said that despite the decision early Sunday morning, the challengers' jury has ignored his pleas to reconsider the bowsprit issue and has been biased toward New Zealand in its previous interpretations.

The jury was to have reconvened Monday. The Italians flew a protest flag in Saturday's race as a way of forcing the jury to deal with the violation in that race, and with the bowsprit issue in general.

"I'm not at all satisfied with the jury," said Cayard, whose team has spent as much as \$100 million. "In fact, f feel like I'm not being taken seriously. To me, the whole thing is a joke,"

Cayard said that the bowsprit allows New Zealand to use a lighter spinnaker pole and to build a lighter bow. He said the design also makes it easier to move the massive sails from one side of the boat to the other when jibing.

Kentucky Lures Arazi Wannabes With Derby Fever

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky - From every point of the compass, they will come Saturday to see the great Arazi, more than 150,000 of them cramming the brick walks and grass infield of old Churchill Downs for the 118th Kentucky Derby.

And from all points of the compass, 19 other horses will cram the two starting gates to race the great Arazi.
Why would they do it? (Not the spectators, but the people who own and handle the other horses.)

It's one thing to pay to watch a wonder horse. It's another thing to pay to try to outrun a wonder horse. But here the others come: From California, half a dozen led by A.P. Indy, who

won the Santa Anita Derby, and Pine Bluff, who won the Arkansas Derby.

From Florida, half a dozen others, led by Technol-

ogy, who won the Florida Derby, and by Pistols and Roses, who won the Flamingo and the Blue Grass. From both California and Florida, the rap singer Hammer's star, Dance Floor, who won the Fountain of Youth but hasn't won since. But he comes surrounded by heavy hitters — trained by D. Wayne Lukas and ridden by Chris Antley, who won the Derby last year on Strike the Gold.

From Britain, no less, the Irish candidate, Dr Devious, who has run either first or second in all seven of his races in England but bas yet set foot on American racing soil. And Thyer, who has won two of three

in England and also is clamoring for a shot at Arazi. So, what's in it for them? Second place? If Arazi is the flying red horse of the 1990s, why would so many travel so far and risk so much? Are they contenders, or pretenders smitten by Derby fever?

Derby fever. Ben Jones used to lead Eddie Arcaro

on a walking tour of the track to test the Churchill Downs' surface, just to make sure that Whirlaway and Citation would be striding along a smooth path en route to winning the Triple Crown.

Frank Whiteley sat for hours spraying streams of cold vater on the legs of his horses to tone their muscles. Buddy Edwards adorned the wall of Jackie Wackie's stable with a picture of St. Jude, the patron of

Derby fever is no mystery to Woody Stephens, the renowned trainer who won the race with Cannonade in 1974 and Swale in 1984.

"There's only one Derby and one chance to run in it," he said. "And you have to take it. Even if you're running against the borse from France.

"Can he pull it off? He did last fall. He looked great winning the Breeders' Cup. But he's traveled a very long way, and you never know. It's hard to judge him. I remember that I saw him work before the Breeders' Cup and be looked great, and I asked someone: Who's that?

"It's a tough mile and a quarter to go early in your 3year-old season with 126 on your back," he said,

Colt Lands in U.S.; He Is 'Très Bien'

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Act I of the Arazi drama began when the Kentucky Derby favorite and two other Derby hopefuls. Dr Devicus and Thyer, arrived at Standiford Field at midafternoon on a chartered DC-8 after a nine-hour flight from Beauvais airport outside Paris.

The three horses, plus Arazi's stable Akiko, were put in quarantine across the street from Churchill Downs. Blood was drawn for anal ysis and flown to the National Veterinary Services lab at Ames, fowa, where it will be tested.

An Agriculture Department official said the horses could be released from quarantine late Monday or early Tuesday if results of the tests.

were negative.

Asked how Arazi coped with the flight Sanday, trainer François Boutin's head traveling lad, Fabien Gérard, replied, "Très bien."

Trainer Ron McAnally, who handles Dr Devious for Sid and Jenny Craig, said all four horses appeared to be in good shape.

"As a horseman, looking at all four of them, they all looked very well," McAnally said.

The horses traveled in stalls with low dividen, allowing them to see each other during the flight.

allowing them to see each other during the flight Boutin aides said Arazi ate grain and hay during the trip and drank a lot of water. He also was scarching for food when he got to the quarantine facility:

meaning 126 pounds, or 57 kilograms. "Secretariat" and Citation did it, and they were great ones. And we don't have any of those in this race, no Swale or Forty-niner. So, I think he will pull it off. I don't think he has that much to beat."

But if anything equals Derby fever, it's Derby had, and it can be mostly bad. One year ago, Scotty, Schulhofer was training three of the top candidates for three different owners, and he was the envy of the

But Scan didn't get to the race, Cahili Road tores. ligament while winning the Wood Memorial and was retired, and Fly So Free ran fifth. Where does that leave Arazi, the wonder horse of 1992?

"It's very hard to compare times and surfaces and opposition," Schulhofer said, "But he sounds like a superhorse and he looks like a superhorse and a superstriding horse. He's not big, but he developed over the winter. And in the Breeders' Cup, he looked like a freak, he was so good.".

But to many horsemen, the bottom line is this: The Kentucky Derby is rarely the best of all possible worlds.

It will probably involve the maximum number of 20. horses and if more than 20 try to enter, fliey will be selected by earnings—all the way from Arazi at the top with more than \$1 million, down to Al Sabin at \$15,000,

They will be breaking from the gates into an instanturaffic jam. Half the jockeys have never ridden in the Derby, the only thing you can count on is confusion, and it's a lucky horse who can stay out of trouble.

The Super Bowl is rarely a good football game," Lukas said. "It can be the same way for the Kentucky.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

N the Linares International Tourna-tnent, which coded March 14 in Spain. Gary Kasparov of Russia intro-duced a daring gambit in the fifth round. His opponent was the redoubtable Boris Gelfand, also of Russia. Despite the time Gelfand had for thorough investigation. Kasparov defeated him.

The Glicoric system against the King's Indian Defense. 7 Be3, aims to keep the white pawn center fluid. White hopes that a counter attack with 7... Ng4 would draw Black into the less harmonious position after 8 Bg5 f6 9 Bh4.

Kasparov's preference in this game was to open the center with 8...ed 9 Nd4 Re8 10 f3 d5. After 11 ed cd 12 O-O Nc6 13 c5. Black has an isolated d5 pawn. White a queenside pawn majority and a threat of infiltrating with Nb5 and Nd6. When Black plays routinely with 13...Qe7 14 Bf2 a6, he stands positionally worse after 15 No6 bc 16 Bd3 Be6 17 Ne2

But the champion has introduced the remarkable sacrifice of rook for bishop with 13...Re3!? against Karpov and now does it again. For him it is not something ephemeral. With the white queen hishop gone, his 97 bishop gains greatly in power and after 14 Qe3 Qf8 be threatens 15...Ng4!. winning outright.

Karpov's attempted way out of the pressure was 15 Nc6 bc, but this strengthened the black center and after lo Khl Rb8! 17 Na4 Rb4! 18 h3 Be6,

DOONESBURY



Final Position

Kasparov soon developed a mating attack featuring the rook shift...Rh4. Gelfand's intended improvement was

the suggestion urged by Seirawan and Larry Christiansen, t5 Neb5, giving up a pawn to 15...Qc5. They recommended the immediate 16 Qf2, hut does that really make a difference? - 16...Bd7, 17 Neb Qf2 18 Kf2 be 19 Ne3 c5 also gives Black excellent compensation for his exchange down in the endgame. Gelfand could not play to win a pawn with 19 Nc6 bc 20 Na7 bccause 20...d4 21 Qd4 Qd4 22 Rd4 Re2 23 Nc6 Bh6 24 f4 Rb2 favors

Kasparov's 19...Bh6! 20 Rc3 Nb4! was a elever maneuver to win a pawn, one point being that 2t a3 Na2! 22 Rb3 Nc1 23 Rc3 a6 24 Nc7 Rc8 25 Qh4 Kg7 26 Qf2 Qd6 forces White to give back the

Exchange and be a pawn down. After he got it with 27...Bh2, Kasparov had material superiority.

On 48...Ne3, Gelfand could have lost with 49 R2c6 Rc6 40 Rc6 Ng2 41 Ra6 h3 followed by 45...Nf2. So. be put his faith

in bishops of opposite color with 49 Kf2 Bg3 50 Kg1 Nc2 51 Rc2. After 60...Rg2, the game was adjourned, but seeing that 61 Ke5 Bf6! 62 Kf6 Rg3 63 Bg8 d3 64 Kf5 d2 65 Bb3 h3 queens a pawn for Black, Gelfand gave

KING'S INDIAN OEFENSE							
White Gelfand	Alack Kasparov	White Gelfand	Black Kasparov				
1 d4 2 c4 3 Nc3	N16 86 Bo7	31 Bd3 32 Rc3	h5 h4 Bg3				
4 e4 5 Be2 6 N/3	Bg7 di O-O e5	33 Bc2 34 8e2 35 Rb3 36 8d2	Kg7 Rb8 b5				
7 Be3 8 Qd2 9 Nd4	ed	37 Re3 38 bt 39 Rb3	Rb6 Bd6 Nh5				
10 f3 11 ed 12 O-O 13 c5	Res d5 cd Ncs	40 Ne2 41 a3 42 Nd4	Be6 g5 K16				
13 e5 14 Qe3 15 Neb5	Re3 Ot8	47 No.	tok				
16 Racl 17 Qf2	Octo Obe Bd7	44 Bd3 45 Rc3 46 Rc8 47 Ke2 48 Rdc2 49 Kt2	Nd5 814 Ne3				
19 B(1 20 Rc3	Re8 Bh6 Nb4	49 KC2 50 Kgt	NC2				
19 B(1 20 Rc3 21 Nc2 22 Kf2 23 Rc2	Of2 Nc2 Be3	52 fg 53 K/I	Kes es				
24 Kel 25 Kf2 26 Kel 27 Kd2	8/4 Be3 8g1	50 Kgt 51 Rc2 52 fg 53 Kf1 54 Ke2 55 Rc8 56 Be4 57 Kd3	Ke4 RI6 RI2				
28 Ret 29 Kd1 30 Nd4	Bh2 Rd8 814 a5	58 Rg8 58 Bd5 60 Ke4	814 KN5 885 R82				
		61 Resig	205				

NOTE ANYONE ELSE? ROB, WE HAMEN'T HEARD FROM YOU! ALBERT?

BOOKS

By Clancy Sigal. 274 pages. \$22. HarperCollins Publishers, 10 East 53d

Reviewed by Christopher Hitchens

THE SECRET DEFECTOR

EARS ago in London — the literary demimonde of Soho London, Fitzrovia London and Hampstead London - there was a notorious romance between a ex-Communist female novelist from Southern Africa and an ex-Com-munist Hollywood Ten-type indigent

born in Chicago.

In this novel, a Southern African female novelist named not Doris Lessing hut Rose O'Malley inches over from Marxism and feminism to the karmie droolings of "Ibraham an Abraham." On a different trainctory is a Hollywood a different trajectory is a Hollywood Ten-type indigent, born in Chicago, who still strives to find the fading pulse in the international Left. He is called Gus Black, but then who isn't? Other than that, only the names seem to have been changed, and not all of them at that.

Clancy Sigal is an American Anglophile with a difference. Not for him the

Changing of the Guard or the agreeable country-house weekend. Leaving London, he searches for the warm, raw, an-thende life of the mining community and the mill town. His novel opens and closes with the death of this romantic version of solidarity. And Sigal must ask himself if a life lived oo picket lines, blacklists and May Day parades has been a complete waste of time.

Sorry, I did mean to say that Gus Black has to ask himself this, but the plot line is so thinly fictionalized as to be a tracking shot through various key dates
— 1956, 1968, 1989 — marking the
downward curve of radical commitment.

The bourgeois hlues are waiting to be sung, and sung they are. Black writes a book about the miners, and the left crit-ics don't like it. "A book about miners that discredited me with the left but gave me cachet on the right — good God!" Yeah, yeah, Before long, "Gus Black" is writing for Vogue and loving it, even if he is scrambling his cerebellum mean-while under the malign influence of an R.D. Laing figure.

Black munches and punches his way

through a lot of female angst before he meets a worldly feminist who understands that some people keep up their old political commitments not because they still believe in them but because they don't want to betray them. These are the "secret defectors" who keep up the mask of principle.

I can vouch for Clancy Sigal's ear and cye when dealing with the London liter-ary Left (and Right). And he has the vernacular of the faction fight and the political-correctness brawl down pat. The mini-portraits will tickle the aficionado. The long withdrawing roar of disillusionment is, of course, for all seasons. Alas, it's a twice-told tale. Stories of radical disappointment, unlike stories of unhappy families, are all the same.

Christopher Hitchens, columnist for Harper's and The Nation, is the author most recently of "Blood, Class and Nostalgia: Anglo-American Ironles." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS



WHY DON'T THEY HAUL US THERE IN A TRUCK .. THEN DUMP US IN THE BACK WITH THE REST OF THE TRASH?



BEETLE BAILEY







CALVIN AND HOBBES









WIZARD of ID







REX MORGAN







GARFIELD





DENNIS THE MENACE

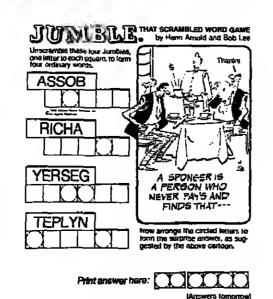
You'd make a great TEACHER Margaret.

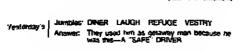


"I bet she thought that

Was a Compliment."

VERY 6000, TEDDY





SPORTS BASKETBALL

Lands in U.S. NFL Draft Becomes 'Très Bien' Game of Surprises

By Thomas George

Deriving Rev York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only a few minders had been made when the first round of the National Football League draft mand into a topsy turry game of bold mades and surprising choices.

When the smoke cleared and the first round described made into a topsy turry game of bold mades and surprising choices.

When the smoke cleared and the first round had been completed first round had been completed Sonday, defensive linemen and definition and defensive linemen and defensive Shown Habersham of Shown Habersham of Sinday, delenave americal as the prove backs had emerged as the prove backs and defensive and defensive Strong, backs had emerged as the most popular picks and defensive most popular picks and defensive selections led diffensive ones, 15-13.

The stunning picks included the Washington Redskins' leaping grab of the Heisman Trophy winger, Desmand Howard of Michigan, and the Cincinnati Bengals' handle by De gan, and the Cincinnati Bengals and all four has co the birth pick to select Housen quarterback David Klingler.

in the low has been and the Cincinnati Bengals gaz of the North pick to select House for quarter back David Klingler.

The most 'eye-opening trade came when the Los Angeles Raiders haby done in the content of the con

5. Joe Bowden, Ib, Oklubeana (133); 5. Tasy.

S. Joe Bowden, B., Otchhoma (138): S. Teny. Brown, db., Fresho Stole (189): S. Teny Roberts. St. Southern Aliastapp (136). In gloscopolic—L. Stone Emirzon, de, Weshinston (11: 1. Guentin Coryoth Ru. Teoms A&A. (2): 2., Ashley Arabrasa, db., Atlastaspol Volley Stole (29): 4. Rodney Culver; rb., Notro Doma (SI; 4. Arthony McCoy, dl. Florida (165): 5. Moury Toy, rb. UCLA (113).

Kassas City—L. Dale Curler, db., Tennesseo (26): 2. Nott Bhratin, db., Viryteic (40): 4. Michael Evans, dl., Michaen (1011). Las Amades Roders — L. Cherter McGlocko, dt., Clemson (16): 2. Gred Sicromok, dt., Alichaem (127): 5. Derrick Hoskins, db., Southern Alichaem (127): 6.

Los Americas Reams — 1, Secu Gilbert, de, Phishurgh (3); 2, Steve Isroel, db, Phishursh (20); 3, Mark Boutte, dl, LSU (57); 3, Todd Kirchen, wr., LSU (60); 4. Shown Harper, oi, Lod (10); 5. Chris Crouns, db. Texas A&A (1 me db. Textos A&M (114). (07): 5. Chris Crouns, Co. Troop Admit I M. Michael — 1, Troy Vincent, Jr. Wisconsin (7): 1. Merco Coleman, Ib. Georgia Tech (12): 2. Eddle Bloks, dl. Aubern (43): 3. Lorry Webster, dl. Moryland (70): 4. Designir Hollier, B. North Carplina (77): 5. Christopher Perez, cl.

THERE'S A LIKE

- SVER THOUGH

IT HEAR MISH

SAVINE

Kensos (124).

Minususta — 2, Robert Herris, de, Souffiert
U, 1991 4, Ray Barteur, dl. Mortin Corolline
1903 5, Ed McDentel, Ib. Clemson (125).

New Emstand — 1, Eusene Chenta, dr. Virginia Tach (13). Robres Smith, db. Notre Dome
15): 3, Toid Callins, Ib. Corson-Newmon
14(1): 3, Kirds Torreer, db. Alabartar (71): 4,
Non Lembert dis 1971. 4, 1981 4, 1982 64.

(4); 3. Kavis Torner, FA, Angorar (1); 4. Dion Lambert, de, UCLA (19); 4. Diorren Angorar de, Toledo (193); 5. Discrete Sabb, Ra. New Ocicens.—1, Vougten Dunbor, rb. Indione (21); 3. Tyrone Lagaite, do, Nabrosko (22); 4. Gene McGuire, c. Notre Donne (19); 4.

See Lomptin, di, Minnesoto (196) 5. Tor-tonos Small, wr., Alcarn State (136). Herr York Blants — 1. Derek Brown, 1s., Notre Dorce (14); 2. Philippel Sparks, db. Arko-Noire Dance (14); 2, Phillippi Sparts, db, Artonastate (41); 3, Acron Pierce, te. Washington (27); 4, Kath Honsilton, db, Pittsharth (19); 5, Michael Wright, db, Washington State (126), New Yerk Jets — 1, Johnny Mirchell, te. Nabrasian (15); 2, Kart Bairber, th, Southern Cal (42); 2, Sheelf Addormal, ot, Washington (48); 4, Kee Coleman, its Miselsston State (18); 5, Cal Dhay, C. Fjorich (127). Philadehalia — 2, Stron Stocy, rt. Alabama (48); 2, Tomany Jeber, dt, Texas (25); 4, Tony Reaks, rt. Notre Donne (92); 4, Cosey Welden, ob, Fjorich State (192); 5, Corey Barlow, db, Auburn (129).

Jen. eb. Florida State (102): 5, Corey Barlow, (b. Auburn (124).

Placeaix — 2. Tony Succe, eb. Penn State (4): 2, Ed Conolegacin, c. Wipsthington (61): 4, Jeff Christy, et. Pittabursh (20): 4, Michael Backeton, nf. Sam Houston State (100).

Pittabursh — 1, Lucia Seagey, et. Aldomi (11): 2, Lavon Kirkhand, ib. Chemen (190): 3, Jeel Steed, sti. Colorudo (87): 4, Charles Doymoyrt, wr. North Carolina State (40): 5, Alam Hother, St. Alkohleno, State (24): 5, Alam Hother, St. Alkohleno, State (24): 5.

Joel Steeck & Colorado (87) 4 Charles DorAmorts wir, North Carolina State (34); 5, Alan
Histor, & Michicon, State (34); 5, Alan
Histor, & Michicon, State (32);
3 an Diego — 1, Chris Minni, dt. Temester
121); 2 Marcuse Pope, 48 Freero State (33);
3 Ray Ethridae, wir, Panadeno CC (45); 5,
Lorid Willier, & Cleasson (177); 5, Koviti
Littia, h. Worth Carolina RAT (131); 5, Eric
Junassen, st. Shoomsburg State (140).
3 an Francisca—1, Dang Holl, de, Woother
100; 2 Avanu Leight, Florida State (45); 4,
Jinni Bollinger, y. North Carolina State (69); 4,
Jack Thomas, de, North Carolina State (69); 5,
Smith—1, Ray Roberts, of, Virginia (10); 2,
Jabby Seffenkid, B., Cantral Florida (46); 5,
Gary Domirisko, de, Appelacher State (72),
Tempia Bay — 2, Courbay Howlfrie, wr. Tempo Bay - 2 Courtney Hawt Tennia Bay — 2. Courtony Howkins, wr., Michigan State-(AI): 3. Mork Wheeler, di, 72226 A&A, (SP); 2. Tyll Armstrong, to. Missilabet (771): 4. Crolls Efficient, db. Missil US): 5. Roperick, Green, db. Konsus State Abdipol (79): 4. Croise Erickson, oth Americ 1997; 5. Rogerick, Green, ch., Konson Stote 1995; 5. Rogerick, Green, ch., Baylor (1822, Washbasten I. Desmond Howard, wr., Michigan (4): 2. Shore Collins to Arizona State (47): 3. Paul Shrver, p. Penn State (74): 4. Chris Holest, sh., William S. Mory (192).

olis Colts in exchange for fourth-

Dickerson, who will enter his 10th season in the league this fall, needs 301 rushing yards to pass Tony Dorsett for second place on the NFL's all-time rushing list.
"We think he can still play," said
the Raiders' coach, Art Shell.

The draft resumed Monday, with the Colts selecting wide receiver Shown Habersham of Tennessee-Chattanooga in the sixth round. Among the big-name players

chosen on the second day were All-America wide receiver Mario Bailey of Washington, by Houston in the sixth round; Exick Anderson of Michigan, the 1991 Butkus Award winner as the top linebacker last season, by Kansas City, in round seven; and Brigham Young quar-terback Ty Detmer, the 1990 Heisman Trophy winner, by Green Bay, in the minth round.

The Redskins created the first stir Sunday after the Colts had used the draft's first two picks to select Washington defensive tackle Steve Emiman and Texas A&M linebacker Quentin Coryatt and the Los Angeles Rams had taken Pittsburgh defensive end Sean Gilbert No. 3.

Washington was to have the Nos. 6 and 28 selections, but it moved up to No. 4 by trading both choices to the Bengals and swapping places with Cincinnati in the third round. With the highest pick a Super Bowl champion has ever had, the Redskins landed Howard, the only receiver taken in the first round.

"When you're drafting that high, you're looking for a potentially great player," said the coach, Joe Gibbs. Cincinnati took its new No. 6 pick and shocked nearly everyone when it chose Kkingler. Since Boomer Esiason is still the Bengals' starting quarterback, speculation centered on two theories: 1) The Bengals' new coach, David Shula, is . sure Klingler is the man he wants to guide his team through the '90s, and 2) Klinger will become trade bait. "Anything can happen," Shula

Klingler's response: "I was stunned. I'm not sure what to ex-

selection was the Cleveland Browns' choice of Stanford fullback Tomory Vandell in the No. 9 spot. Vardell was not the only player

whose stock rose on draft day. Others included Washington safety Dana Hall and Southern Mississippi running back Tony Smith They were the Nos. 18 and 19 choices, respectively, of the San

Francisco 49ers and Atlanta. Indiana's Vaughn Dumbar was regarded as the highest-rated run-ning back in the draft but be ended up being chosen by the New Or-

The breakdown in first-round positions went this way: defensive emen and defensive backs, six each; offensive linemen; five; linebackers and running backs, three each; quarterbacks and tight ends, two each, and receivers, one. Elevca juniors — the most ever — were selected in the first round, and four of the first five picks were juniors.



Karl Malone, fouled by the Clippers' Oldan Plynice (left) and Danny Manning, scored 32 points as mentally for a five-game series."

In a scenario familiar this sea-

Giants Dodge Dodger Sweep, but Barely

■ In earlier National League games, reports on which appeared in some Monday editio's of

Braves 3. Astros 2: Terry Pendleton and

Damon Berryhill homered and Otis Nixon, in

his third game back from a drug suspension,

capped a two-run fourth with a run-scoring

Philies 5, Mets 4: John Kruk's RBI single

capped a two-run rally in the seventh that beat

visiting New York. The Phillies' rookie starter,

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Andy Ashby, was hit by Mackey Sasser's hard

liner in the fourth inning and his right thumb

Expos 6, Cardinals 0: Chris Haney pitched a five-hitter in St. Louis for his first major-league

shutout and hit a two-run single for Montreal

In the American League:
Royals 9, Blue Jays 0: Brian McRae hit a

two-run homer in the first in Toronto and Mark

Gubicza held the Blue Joys to three hits for

seven innings as Kansas City won for just the second time this season and gave Jack Morris

The Royals, who are 2-16, ended a nine-game

losing streak. Their only other victory was by 3-

l against Oakland on April 14, when Kansas

City got just one hit. Guhicza struck out six; Morris (3-1) allowed

Angels 7, Mariners 5: Pinch runner Chad

Carris scored the go-ahead run during a six-run

five runs and seven hits in six innings.

his first loss with Blue Jays.

broken. He will be out at least two months.

the International Herald Tribune:

single that beat Houston in Atlanta.

Thomas Is the Difference As Pistons Edge Knicks

By Clifton Brown New York Tunes Service

NEW YORK - Both teams had troit Pistons scized it. The New York Knicks squandered it.

Thanks to a 15-foot (4.58-meter) ump shot by Isiah Thomas with 7.6 seconds left, the Pistons escaped Madison Square Garden with an emotional 89-88 victory Sunday in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The three-of-five-game series is even at a victory apiece, with Game
3 set for Tuesday in Anburn Hills,
Michigan Michigan.

New York's chance to win on its final possession went awry. Following a time-out after Thomas's jumper, Xavier McDaniel inbounded to Gerald Wikins behind the key, who drove one-on-one against Joe Dumars.

But after getting into the lane, Wilkins launched a wild 10-footer that caromed off the left side of the backboard. McDaniel rebounded, but his hurried five-foot follow shot fell short off the rim with two seconds left, and the final buzzer sounded as the teams battled for the rebound.

The Pistons were jubilant. The Knicks were dejected; New York must win at least one of the next two games in Michigan to avoid

elimination.
We came in here to win one, now we have to hold serve," said the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly. "We can end it at home, but I guarantee you I have prepared

rally in the eighth that best Seattle in Anaheim,

Hubie Brooks and Alvin Davis hit successive singles for one run. Gary Gaetti followed with a

two-run triple and Jeff Nelson gave up a tying

single to Lance Parrish, a walk and pinch hitter John Morris' tie-breaking single, Rangers 3, Red Sox 1; Rangers 4, Red Sox 2:

Harris' two walks in the minth to complete the

Juan Gonzalez homered as the Rangers end-

of home in 11 years as the Indians spbt their

Hamilton's four RBIs, three of on a home run

on which appeared in some Monday editions:

Chicago dropped Detroit to 0-8 at home.

run homer and rookie Pat Mahomes struck out

10 in five innings as Oakland lost Minneapolis. Yankees 3, Orioles 1: Roberto Kelly doubled

home the go-ahead run against Baltimore in the

Milwaukee won the first game behind Darryl

doubleheader against visiting Milwank

during a six-run fourth.

eighth inning in New York.

score with a two-run homer in the eighth.

The Angels trailed, 5-1, when Von Hayes,

son, the Knieks played hard the dribble. It was the latest clutch enough to win but did oot play well shot by Thomas in an 11-year caenough, particularly in the waning reer that has been full of them. a final opportunity to win. The De-moments when they were forced to

execute their half-court offense. They had a 12-point lead midway through the third quarter, but

NBA PLAYOFFS

lost it And Patrick Ewing, foulplagued throughout, had an awful shooting performance, going 5-for-20 from the field and scoring 12

Still, it came down to the final

seconds. Charles Oakley, who had 12 points and 18 rebounds, tipped in a missed jumper by Mark Jacksoo to give the Knicks an 88-87 lead with 22.9 seconds left. But instead of calling a time-out. Thomas pushed the ball upcourt.

He looked for Dumars coming off of a pick, but Dumars was covered. So Thomas did what few players do better: He improvised.

He dribbled to his left against Jackson, penetrated to the foul line, then launched a quick jumper off series.

It was a physical game that had numerous near-fights. Players shoved and elbowed, and often after hitting one another, they hit the

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Jazz 103, Clippers 92: Karl Malone scored 32 points and John Stockton had 21 and 19 assists in Salt Lake City as Utah took a 2-0 lead in a first-round series. Jeff Malone added 24 points for the Jazz, who can sweep the best-of-

five series Tuesday in Los Angeles. Down by 10 poiots early in the fourth quarter, Los Angeles pulled even at 84 with 5:23 left before Karl Malone responded with a layup and eight foul shots during a 19-8 streteb run.

Suns 119, Spurs 107: Jeff Horna-cek and Tim Perry each scored 31 points in Phoenix as San Antonio fell behind by 2-0 in a first-round

Red Wings and Canucks Avoid NHL Elimination

The Associated Press Tim Cheveldae finally solved the

mystery of the Minnesota North Stars. The Vancouver Canucks finally figured out the key to beating Rick Tabaracci.

Cheveldae, whose goaltending led the Detroit Red Wings to the Norris Division title in the National Hockey League, had been ordi-nary in three playoff losses to Minnesota. Tabaracci, a rookie goahe for the Winnipeg Jets, was threatening to put a premature end to

Vancouver's best season ever. But on Sunday night, things looked more oormal. In Detroit, Cheveldae stopped

all 22 shots he faced and the Red Wings prolonged their season with a 3-0 victory, cutting the North Stars' lead in a best-of-7 Norris semifinal series to 3-2. And in Vancouver, British Co-

Pinch hitter John Cangelosi singled home the go-ahead as Texas capitalized on reliever Greg champion Canucks shelled Tabarsweep in Bostoo after Brian Downing tied the acci for five goals in under 10 minutes and stayed alive with an 8-2 victory the narrow the Jets' lead ed a four-game losing streak in the opener.

Brewers 9, Indians 4; Indians 3, Brewers 1:
Kenny Lofton pulled off Cleveland's first steal to 3-2 in their series. Red Wings 3, North Stars 0:

Steve Yzerman scored shorthanded in the first period, and rookie Mike

losing streak, and the Red Wings' White Sox 7, Tigers 6: Robin Ventura got three hits, one his first homer this season, and first since Greg Stefan's 6-0 victory over St. Louis on April 21, 1988. Canucks & Jets 2: Tabaracci, Twins 8. Athletics 4: Pedro Manoz hit a three-

who allowed only eight goals on hat trick with 1:15 left. 128 shots as Winnipeg won three of

17:30 of the first period and Jim Sandlak made it 2-0 at 19:56 as the Canucks outshot the Jets, 19-7, in the opening period.

Dave Babych followed his own

shot and put the puck between Tabaracci's legs 35 seconds into the second period for a 3-0 lead. Jyrki

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS Lumme added a power-play goal at 2:28 and Petr Nedved sent Tabaracci to the bench when he connect-

ed from the right circle at 7:20.

Blackhawks 6, Blues 4: With leading scorer Jeremy Roeniek benched for most of the second period and the early part because his coach, Mike Keenan, "wanted to get some grinders out there," Chicago, playing at home, shifted from finesse to forechecking to take a 3-2 lead in a Norris Division series.

Steve Larmer tied the game at 3lumbia, the Smythe Division- 3 midway through the second period before Brad Lauer, one of the checkers Keenan turned to, put the Blackhawks ahead at 14:45 by stuffiog the puck past Cortis Joesph. That goal came during a 211/2-minute span in which Chicago outshot St. Louis, 19-0.

Oilers 5, Kings 2: Esa Tikkanen Sillinger and Jimmy Carson added had two of his three goals in a fourthird-period goals for Detroit, goal third period as Edmooton rat-which outshot Minnesota, 24-22. Goal third period as Edmooton rat-lied for a road victory and a 3-2 It was Cheveldae's first playoff lead in the other Smythe Division

> Tikkanen, who missed 37 games late in the season after fracturing his shoulder, broke a 2-2 tie with 6:23 remaining, then completed his Goaltender Bill Ranford kept

the first four games, was beaten the Oilers in the game with 42 saves five times on 26 shots before being —Los Angeles outshot Edmonton, lifted 7:20 into the second period. 44-25. Wayne Gretzky had both Pavel Bure started the scoring at goals for the losers.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

Sunday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE 192 809 800-2 9 8 808 809 186 660-7 N 1 11tt, Rogers (8), Russell (7) and Radrigues: 100, Dárwin (6) and Pena, W-W11, 2-2, 1 The San Francisco Giants avoided being

swept at home by the Los Angeles Dodgers. But

not easily.

With Bill Swift holding a 4-1 lead in the eighth inning Sunday, the Dodgers' Darry! Strawberry bit a three-run home run. Then

there was a scary ninth before Kevin Bass's run-

scoring single with two out in the 11th allowed the Giants to eke out a 5-4 victory. Willie McGee singled with two out, Will Clark followed with a bloop single to left, then Bass

hit with a line drive to center off Steve Wilson

The Giants survived a bases-loaded jam in

the ninth when Todd Benzinger took a called

third strike to end the inning.

Swift, seeking to become the major leagues'

first five-game winner, carried a two-hitter into

Cubs 5, Pirates 4: Joe Girardi's bases-loaded

single with one out in the 10th beat Pittsburgh

after Roger Mason walked Mark Grace leading

lowed with a bunt single and, after a sacrifice,

Lois Salazar was walked intentionally to load

Padres 2, Reds 1: Craig Lefferts, hit hard in his first two starts in San Diego, allowed one

run and six hits in 615 innings to help and

Cincinnan's four-game winning streak.

Kurt Stillwell bit a one-out triple in the third

and scored on a wild pitch by Chris Hammond

and Brett Butler's throw home was wide.

the eighth.

the bases for Girardi.

to give the Padres a 2-0 lead.

Bosio, Bones (8), Ruffin (8) and Serboff;

Asso, Flancison 19) and Noties; Perizz Hobyon (8), Howe (8) and Noties, W—Hows, 3-0.

L—Meso, 1-2. Hrs—Batifanors, Holles (4);
San Diega
Horumen
Horum New York, Maos (2).
Caldond 909 939 909—4 4 1
Michaelot 967 349 954—8 12 8
Stewort, Gossope (7). Horamon (8) and
Stainbach; Mahomes, Edens (6). Apullers (8)
ord Horser, W.—Mchonres, 2-0. L.—Stewort, 1-2. S.—Apullers (4). HR—Caldond, Baines
(1). Michaelot, Miracott, (3). 2, Sw-Asutiere (4), MR-Oaklond, Boines (1); Minnesola, Monoz (3), Seattle 939 999 999-5 18 1 Catifornia 699 100 860-7 11 1 Honson, Jones (8), Nelson (8), Powell (2), And Volke, Shortro (8); Longston, Boiles (7), Horvey (7) and Porrish, Fitzperoid (9), W-

Balles, 1-8. L.—Nebon, 6-1. Sv.—Harvey (5). HR—Scottle, America 111 Seottle, Arnard III.

Torondo ese seo sec.-6 4 s Gubiczo, Pichardo (8), Marigamery (8) and Mayres: Marris, MacConold (7), Hentsen (9) and Borders. W.—Gubiczo. 1-2 L.—Marris, 3-1. HRs.—Koracs City, Miller (1), McRoe (1). NATIONAL LEAGUE hiper York Philippiphia

Los Anyeles 996 196 039 58—4 7 8
Ser Francisco 297 208 58 58—5 12 3
(11 Iunites)
Oleda, Craws (7). Condetorio (7). Gett (7).
S.Wilson (11) and Scinscia; Swift, Righetti (7).
Heredia (11) and Marrworing, Calbert I 11).
W—Heredia (11). L.-S.Wilson, 0-2. HR—Los
Angeles, Strawborry (4).

Heeston 802 000 000—Z 0 1 Allesto 106 200 80x—2 9 0 Harritach, Hernstoliz, 16). Sover (6) and Tusbensae; Bleleckl, Pression (5), Storion

Pittsbergh 800 315 906 6—5 7 8
Chicago 100 900 128 1—5 15 8
Negate Lamp (7), Patterson (8), Assan (8) and Lavylliene, Prince (8), Assan (7), Southon (8), McEtray (9) and Girard, W—McEtray, 1-6, L—Mason, 1-1, HR—Chicago, (7)

Cisclenter 990 977 980—1 0 1
San Diego 907 190 985—2 5 8
Hontwood, Ruskin (7) and Oliver: Lefferts,
Alebandez (7). Mivers (8) and Bildordelto, W—
Lefferts, 2-2. L—Homenond, 2-1. Svi—Mivers
(5). HR—Cinclental's Highter 11).

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Bercelono 26, Ohlo 10

DIVISION SEMIFINALS NORRIS DIVISION

Minnesofo
Detroit
1 B 2-3
First Period—1, Detroit, Yzermon 2 I Federov, Chiasson), 13:32 (sh), Second Period—None. Third Period—2. Detroit, Stillinger 1 Il.mothriel, 13:42, 3 Detroit, Carson 2 (Burr), 18:51 (en).
Shots as pool—Minnesofo (on Cheveldoe) 9-67—22. Detroit (on Cosev) 5-114—24.
(Chicago leads series 3-2)
St. Losis
1 2 3-4

Chicoso 3 2 2-6
Part Period--1, St. Louis, Boson 1 (Wilson,
Byrcher), 1:57, 3, Chicoso, Motieco 2
[K.Brown, Roenick), 10:57,3, Chicoso, Lumer
1 (K.Brown), Trit2, Secund Period-4, St. Louis,
Hutil 4 | Lowry, Ron Suffer), 136, 5, St. Louis,
Shanadan 2 (Sucher, January), 2:05, 6, Chicoa, Lumer 2 (Marticou, Chelkos), 10:54 (pp), 7,
Chicoso, Luruer 1 (Smith), 14:45, Third Peri-Chicoso, Lever 1 (Smith), 14:45. Third Period—6. Chicoso, Chelles 2 (Graham, Louer),
W L T Pct, FF PA 2:77.65 St. Louis, J.Brown 2 (Russell), 15:11.10.
2 4 0 233 73 127 Shers on seel—5t. Louis Ion Belfour) 6-7-9.
3 4 1 .250 104 121 24 Chicoso (on Joseph) 11-11-18—40.

ick 2 (Bure, Adams). 19:56 (pp). Second Period—3, Vancouver. Babych 1 (Larionov. McLean). 136. 4 Vancouver. Lamme 2 (Linden, Bure). 2:38 (pp). 5, Vancouver. Nedved 1 (Babych). 7:20. 6, Vancouver, Lidster 1 (Larionov. Bure). 8:59. 7, Winnibea, Okcyk 2 (Dovydov.). 18:24. 6, Winnibea, Braten 2 (Shannon. Ehymuk). 17:21. Talird Period—9, Vancouver. Sondiak 3 (Nedved. Fersus). 1:49. 18. Vancouver. Courinari 1 (Wolfer. Gress). 10:22.
Shorts as goal—Whatpey (an McLean). 7-8-11—24. Vancouver. Courinari 1 (Tomanor. Courinari 1).

1 4-02 1.Lns Angeles, Gretzky 2 | All

Grundto),4:02.3, Los Angeles, Gretzky 2 [Mil-ien, Bicke), I8:23 [po), Third Period—4, Ed-monton, Domphousse 4 (Murphy, Nicholist, 2:55.3, Edmontor, Tikkonen 2 [Nicholis, Mon-son), 13:27 (pp), 6. Edmontor, Tikkonen 3 (Kilmo, Richordson), 10:45.7, Edmanton, Ni-cholis 5 (Marson), 19:48 [en]. Septa en goet—Edmonton (on Hrudey) 11-4-10—25, Los Angeles Ion Ronford I 8-19-17—44.

SOCCER 1954 WORLD CUP QUALIFYING GAMES North & Central America, and Caribb |Preliminary Round1

North Region, Series A Bermude 1, Helli C South Raylon, Series D Antique 2, Neitherlands Antilies 0 Antique odvanced, 4-1, on cooregote

BASKETBALL **NBA Playoffs**

FIRST ROUND EASTERN CONFERENCE

P-150-1024.5mith 4-92-211, Show 1-50-02, Coles 3 4 1-1 8. Edwards 3-62-28. Askins 2-60-25. Kessie 41-18, Edwords 3-62-28, Askins 2-69-25, Kessler 0-2 2-2 2, Opp 1-1 1-2 3, Trolois 33-77 29-25 70. Chicose: Pienen 10-15 10-12 30, Gront 5-61-2 11, Cartwright 1-40-02, Poxson 2-42-26, Jordon 12-29-10-33, Armstrong 2-40-04, Pentue 2-41-2 5, Lavingston 5-71-211, Hansen 1-4 0-02, Wil-likons 0-1-2-2 2, Hodges 1-1-6-02, King 4-7-3-4 12, Totols 45-62-29-26-120, 3-Point geols—Allomi 4-11 (Coles 1-1, Smith 1-2, Askins 1-2, Rice 1-5, Lang 8-1), Chicogo 1-1 1King 1-11, Footed out—None, Robounds—Mi-

1Kins 1-11. Fooled out—None. Rebounds—Mi-cini 35 (Selkoly 7), Chicago 38 (Jordan 13). Asgists—Microl 21 (Show 5), Chicago 30 (Jordan 61. Tetal Resis—Allami 25, Chicago 20. 5), Chicago 30 (Jor-mi 25, Chicago 20,

dan 61. Tetal Ruis—Miami 25, Chicago 20, (Series Tied 1-1)

Defroit 18 22 27 22—49

New York 23 18 28 19—48

Defroit: Radman 2-4 1-25. Weatridge 6-104-7

16, Laimbeer 4-12 0-0 8, Dusnari 0-17 2-2 21,

Thomasé-12-3-3 15, Appirre 3-8-4-6 10, Salley 4-6

4-5 12, Walker 1-1 p-0 2, Totals 3-470 19-25 89,

New York: McContell 11-22-2-24, Ookley 4-8

5-6 13, Ewing 5-20 2-2 12, Jackson 6-16 2-3 16,

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None. Rebeards—Defroit 45 (Leimbeer 12). New York 56 (Option 19). Assists—Defroit 19 1Thomas 61, New York 23 (Jockson 10). Telai fluits—Defroit 18, New York 21. Technicals— Laimbeer, Radman, Oakley. Flagrant fool-

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L.A. Clippers: Normon 6-10 0-3 12. Manning 10-18 1-2 32. Smith 2-7 2-2 6, Horper 9-24 2-3 20, Rivers 6-12 1-5 13. Grami 2-40-04 J. Edwards 2-7 4-8. Potynide: 1-2 1-4 J. Young 2-30-04. Kimble 0-0-0-8. Vaught 0-0-0-0. Torlois 40-97 11-25 92. Utab: 8. Estwards 2-3 2-2 6, K. Malone 7-19 18-23 2. Earlon, 2-2 6-0-4. Stockton 6-11 8-13 21, J. Andione 11-21 2-34. Carbin 4-11 8-08, Brown 2-444 B. Thornton D-0 G-0 D. Tatals 34-71 34-44 ND. 3-Point goals—Los Angeles 1-9 (Manning 1-3. Rivers G-1, Young G-1, Horner G-4), Utah 1-4 3. Rivers C-I, Young C-I, Harrier D-II, Upin I-d Stackton 1-3, J.Molane C-I). Feeled out-5mith. Reboonds—Los Angeles SI Norman 14), Utah 55 IK.Molane 13). Assists—Los An-geles 15 (Rivers 6), Utah 22 Istockton 171. Total Touss—Los Angeles 30, Utah 22. Techni-cals—Corbin. Los Angeles Hiegal defense 2, K.Molane, Flogrant fout—Polynico. (Phoenix leads series 2-0)

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3-Point gods—San Antonio 3-4 ICarr 1-1.
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ART BUCHWALD

Pass the Kennel Rations

WASH!NGTON — One thou-sand-dollar-a-olate political dinners are now a dime a dozen. The phone hasn't stopped ringing and mashed potatoes and Jell-O for with calls from people asking me to buy in for a meal hosted by the Bush or Clinton election teams. Just the other day I heard from

Delbert Lewis asking me to attend a gala affair at the Hilton in honor of Millie. the Bush's pet springer spaniel. The proceeds of the dinner were to go to "Pooches for Bush," an

organization set up to enlist the support of dog lovers who had

oot made up their minds. "Millie would be terribly upset if you dido't come." Delbert said. I'm not against paying a thou-sand dollars a plate, but I've gone to a political fuod-raiser every night this month.

Buchwaid

This isn't like any other \$1,000 political dinner that you've ever attended. If you buy four tickets, you get to sit on the floor next to Millie while she's eating dinner."

"It sounds good." "And if you buy a table Millie will feich a newspaper for you on the White House lawn." "You've worked on this."

Kerouac Works To Be Published

The Associated Press OWELL. Massachusetts -Four unpublished maou-scripts by Jack Kerouae are to be issued by the Beat writer's estate. according to John Sampas, hrother of Kerouac's late wife. Stella Sam-

One of the poetry collections. "Pomes All Sizes," features a series titled "Bowers Blues." The collection is to be published this fall by City Lights, founded in San Francisco by Lawrence Ferlinghetti. The second book of poetry. "Book of Blues," reflects Kerouac's impressions of his travels. No pub-

interesting or people won t come. You can't just give them meat loaf \$1,000 anymore, no matter how devoted they are to the cause. By the way, if you take two tables you can have your picture taken alongside Millie with her water dish."

"Delbert," I said, "no one has more respect for dogs and politics than I do, hut I can't write a check out every time someone honors the first lady's pet."

This is not just any dog. This is the commander in chief of all springer spaniels. She has the run of the White House. Sooner or later you are going to need a favor from the administration, and Millie is the one you'll have to go to if you want the president to listen to your

"I forgot to ask. Does the dinner

come with a salad?" "Only if you are on the host committee.

How do I get on the host com-

"There's a surcharge of \$5,000, but with it you have the choice of oil and vinegar. Thousand Island or blue cheese dressing. If you don't like salad we can offer you the following: Vice President Quayle and his wife Marilyn will deliver a pizza to your table in less than 30 minutes, or you get your money back."

'If I don't become a host, how will Millie know that I bought a

"She will be presented with a leather guest book containing the signatures of all those who attended. It will rest in a place of bonor oext to her doghouse.

Delbert would not give up. Have you heard what the \$50,000 donors are entitled to?"

I said that I hadn't 'You'll be invited to attend a National Security Council meeting in the White House Situation Room, and you will be permitted to fire one ICBM missile at Cuha." This has to be a five-star dinner.

You can't go higher than that." hing. If you ate \$25,000 allowed to

Alice McDermott's Lifelong Affliction

By Roxanne Roberts Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After the answer — "I'm a writ-er" — there's that awkward moment when Washington name-shoppers look into Alice McDermott's eyes and calculate whether she's worth talking to. Is she a "real" writer? Or a hright housewife with a bachelor of arts

degree in English and a dreadful manuscript in a drawer? There's always about a 10-second pause," she says with a slight smile. "And then they say, "Well, have you ever published anything? There's this little bit of fear that you're going to say no, and then they'll be stuck talking to you."

Well, ves. the Bethesda, Maryland, author's third novel, 'At Weddings and Wakes" (Farrar, Straus and Giroux). is getting the kind of reviews that aspiring writers secretly dream of but don't dare hope for and she's being compared to Anne Tyler and Mary Gordon.

Says McDermott. "I think it was Mordecai Richler writing about people who say. 'Oh, you're a writer. Should I have heard of you?' And he replied, 'If you're literate."

She never set out to write Literature. But at 38, she's the author of three critically acclaimed novels and dozens of short stories, an accomplishment she chalks up to luck. For McDermott, writing is sort of a lifelong affliction; her first writing instructor told her, "I've got had oews for you. You're a writer and you're oever going to get over it."

"After my first oovel. I announced to everybody that I was going to law school," she says. "I said, 'O.K., I got a

was going to law school, she says. I got it out of my system. I'm going to go to law school.' And then I started thinking. I don't want to spend the hours of my life reading briefs when I could be writing. And there's still that struggle of saying, 'This is a little foolish, isn't it?'

But reviewers are tripping over themselves to praise McDermott's writing, characters and her complex story-telling techniques. The New York Times Book Review splashed "At Weddings and Wakes" on its coveted Page 3; The Washington Post hailed it as "an exceptionally good oovel," and the Chicago Trihune called it "a hrilliant, highly complex, extraordinary piece of fiction and triumph for its author.

The novel is a richly detailed, dreamlike look at five Irish Catholic women — May, the ex-nun; Agnes, the cool executive secretary; Veronica, the reclusive alcoholic, Lucy, married and living in Long Island; and Momma, the stepmother who raised the four sisters. The action, what there is of it, is set in the early 1960s and revolves around the midlife courtship of May and Fred, the mailman who had carefully wooed her, and May's death only four days after

The events unfold through the eyes of Lucy's three young children, who make the long trip back to the family's Brooklyn apartment with their mother twice a week, scaleing up their memories and disappointments but not yet old enough to understand them.

"Aunt May," writes McDermott, "let them sit on the low wall of the schoolyard that was once again deserted as they ate their pistachios and tossed the bright red shells in the street. She was . . . the one of their mother's sisters most determined to be happy and although she treated joy as a kind of contraband, sneaking them glasses of Coke, bags of pistachios, folded dollar bills, showing the great pleasure she took in their company at brief moments when no one else was looking (as she was doing now, holding her pale face and flashing glasses to the sun, swinging her legs



Author McDermott: The wonders of suburbia.

against the wall like a girl), she was for the most part successful." McDermon says "At Weddings and Wakes" is fictional, but there are numerous parallels to her own life. Like her characters, she is Irish (second generation) and Catholic (parochial grammar school and high school in Long Island and 10 o'clock Mass every Sunday).

But her Irish grandmother "never told me a thing," she says. "My older brother called me and said, What the hell do you know about being Irish Catholic?" We did not have an Irish bousehold at all My parents were first generation; their parents had all been born in Ireland but we didn't talk about Ireland, my parents had never been there. There was no yearning for it. We were American. But I think there may be something genetically that is passed on. Too much happiness is courting disaster."

McDermott has managed to confine her ghosts to her books. There's no trace of impending disaster in her neat brick Bethesda home, with a Volvo station wagon in the driveway and the standard stuff acquired by any suburban yuppie couple. McDermott's husband, David Armstrong, is a medical researcher at Georgetown University, she teaches writing workshops at American University, and the rest is

taken over by 6-year-old Willie and 3-year-old Eames.

But there, in the little nook by the front window, on the bottom of an overstuffed bookcase, are copies of McDermon's books in French, German, Japanese and assorted other languages — complete with terrible covers. This is where she reads. Downstairs, next to the laundry room, is where she slips away to write.

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After graduating from the State University of New York at Oswego, she worked in publishing for a year to see if she could kick the urge to write. Then she went to graduate school at the University of New Hampshire and give herself a two-year deadline to publish something—and was amazed when she sold a short story to Ms., then Redbook, Seventeen and Mademoiselle. Then she gave herself six months to work full time on a novel, which sold to the first editor who read it - unfinished.

"A Bigamist's Daughter," based on her experiences working for a vanity publisher in New York, was published in 1982. Jonathan Galassi, then a hotshot young editor at Houghton Mifflin and still McDermott's editor, bought the book and thus saved McDermott from law school - and vice versa.

Success jumped on McDermott like an eager puppy. Her second novel, "That Night," came out in 1987. The tale of a doomed teenage romance, it was nominated for a National Book Award.

The novels are short — about 200 pages — and dense with the sights and smells of her youth. "That Night" and "At Weddings and Wakes" both use the Long Island suburbs in the '60s as setting and inspiration.

Forget car pools and cookie-cutter houses and keeping up with the Joneses. McDermott's suburbia, especially for immigrants and the children of immigrants, was a step up -away from the heat and the dirt to clean air and lawns and safe streets.

"The idea of the suburban life was really wonderful," she says. The impulse behind it was a better place for your kids to grow up. It seems to me that's sort of marvelous, whether it turned out to be that way or not. Maybe that's why suburbia is my subject. Not so much as a social place but as a manifestation of that impulse to do better for your children - that your primary goal in life when you're raising children is their welfare."

In real life, McDermott looks every inch the stereotypical suburban mom: work shirts, nearly pressed khakis, no makeup and short brown hair. She writes when her kids are in school; the rest of the time is devoted to her family. Her stories, like her life, are simple and self-contained. The stones, like her life, are sample and sen-contained. The structures are complex, slipping from the present, past and to the future and back again like elusive sea nymphs. The puzzle of presenting is much more interesting than the story itself. A straight chronological narrative — your basic generational saga, for instance — is boring to write.

"I mean, writing is such a pain," she says. "If you know the story from beginning to end: Then she did this and then she did this and they said this and then they did that and this is bout they ended up." I'm not so into the sweet over

and this is how they ended up, I'm not going to sweat over what's the right word and what's the right sentence if I know the story already. And I don't want to play around. I don't want to change things because I think it will make for a happy ending that would make a better miniseries."

In other words, so much for best-seller list. "It's like saying, "Would you like to win the Academy Award for Best Actress? Sure, but you know that has nothing to do

with me," says McDermott.

But "That Night" is coming to the big screen this summer, although its been transformed from McDermott's "incantatory" prose to a coming of age teenage romance that may or may not beer any resemblance to the novel. Hollywood wanted her to do the screenplay. Thanks but no thanks. "I couldn't write a screenplay, I'm not that kind of writer. Maybe that's why I don't want to do it, because I know I'd fail."

PEOPLE

Orchestra Sues Jackson Over Use of Beetheven

The Cleveland Orchestra has such Michael Jackson for allegethy using its recording of Beethover's Ninth Symphony on his Danger ous album. The copyright in-fringement suit in federal court seeks at least \$7 million from Jack. seeks at least \$7 million from factors and MIJ Productions. Also named are his record label. Enigand its parent. Sony Music Entertainment Inc. A 67-second choral snippet "uniquely interpreted and conducted by the late George Szell" is heard at the beginning of Jackson's song. "Will You be There," according to the suit.

The Portuguese architect Alvare Siza, relatively unknown outside Europe, where almost all of his war ied projects have been built in a 37. year career, has been awarded the \$100,000 Pritzker Prize for Architecture for 1992, the profession's most prestigious honor.

film, the actor told the entertain ment daily Variety that he has domanded that his name be removed from the credits of "Christophe Columbus: The Discovery." Brando said the co-producer, is Salkind, had agreed in writing to depict Columbus "as the true vil-lain he was." Salkind's father and co-producer, Alexander Saldad, said the film would have been a "horror picture" if they had made the changes the actor sought...

Ariel Doriman's "Death and the Mandea" was named best play and Oscar Hammerstein II's "Carnea Jones" received the best musical award at London's annual Laurence Olivier Awards. Juliet Stevenson won for best actress in a play for "Death and the Maiden." The award for actor in a play went to Nigel Hawthorne for the title role is "The Madness of George III," Also Bennett's new play. "Carmen Jones," an adaptation of Bizet's "Carmen," also won awards for the director, Simon Callon, and the singer Wilhelmenia Fernandez. Bennett won awards for "omstanding actor of the year" and "outstanding entertainment for his two-man comedy "Talking

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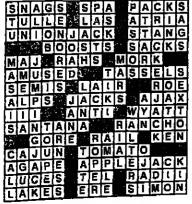
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